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Delightful Task! to rear the tender Thought,
To teach the young Idea how to shoot,
To pour the fresh Instruction o'er the Mind,
To breathe the enlivening Spirit and to fix
The generous Purpose in the glowing Breast.

Thomson.

THE

English Spelling-Book,

ACCOMPANIED BY

A PROGRESSIVE SERIES

OF

Easy and Familiar Lessons,

INTENDED AS

AN INTRODUCTION

TO A

CORRECT KNOWLEDGE

OF

The English Language.

BY WILLIAM MAVOR, LL.D.

VICAR OF BURLEY IN BERKSHIRE; CHAPLAIN TO THE EARL OF MOIRA; AND AUTHOR OF THE BRITISH NEPOS, UNIVERSAL HISTORY, NATURAL HISTORY FOR SCHOOLS, &c. &c.

The Eighty-sixth Edition, Revised and Improved.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR RICHARD PHILLIPS,
No. 6, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars.

Sold by TABART and Co. 157, New Bond Street; CHAMPANTE and WHITROW, Jewry Street; WILSON and SPENCE, York; H. MOZLEY Gainsborough; and by all Booksellers and Stationers;

With full and liberal Allowance to Schools.

[*Price Eighteen-Pence, bound.*]

1809.

T. Gillet, Printer, Crown-court, Fleet-street.

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PREFACE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the vast number of initiatory books for children in the *nursery*, which have been written within the last few years by persons of distinguished abilities, and sanctioned with their names, it must be still allowed that there has not appeared one Introduction to Reading, for the general use of *schools*, that rises above the level of the vulgar, though popular, compilations of Dyche, Dilworth, and Fenning. The superstructure has been attended to with sedulous care, and writers of the first eminence have contributed to rear the fabric of learning, while the foundation has almost invariably been suffered to be laid by the more tasteless and ignorant workmen. The consequence has frequently been, as might be expected from such a circumstance, that the taste has been vitiated at the very commencement; and it has often proved more difficult to remove error, than it would have been to plant originally the principles of truth.

For the neglect here alluded to, it would be impossible to produce any consistent reason. Perhaps the pride of acknowledged literature could not stoop to an occupation reputed so mean, as that of compiling a Spelling Book. Yet to lay the first stone of a noble edifice has ever been a task delegated to the most honourable hands; and to sow the seeds of useful learning in the nascent mind, is an employment that cannot be disgraceful to the most illustrious talents. Bishop LOWTH wrote an excellent English Grammar, and several men of rank in literature have benefited the public by similar productions: yet it is in vain that Grammars are written, if no one has learnt to read; it is in vain that the sublimest discoveries are made in arts or sciences, if the generality of the world are precluded from profiting by them, for want of previous instruction in the first principles with which they are connected.

The Editor of the following sheets is fully convinced of the solidity of his inferences and the justice of his remarks, in whatever light his present undertaking may be regarded. Humble or degrading as it may appe

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to those who perhaps have no higher pretensions than himself, he cannot think that labour dishonourable which is so manifestly beneficial to the rising generation; nor has he any reason to fear but the candid and judicious will adequately appreciate his motives and his production. Our sentiments and our conduct are more influenced by early impressions than many are willing to allow: the stream will always flow tinctured with the nature of its source. A just maxim, a humane principle, a germ of knowledge, early imbibed, will be permanent. The first books we read can never be forgotten; nor the principles they inculcate, eradicated. Hence, in the prosecution of this work, care has been taken to make every lesson or essay as far as the nature of the plan would allow, tend to some useful purpose of information or instruction. Even in the more easy progressive lessons, where sense was limited to a single syllable, it is hoped something will be found to please and to improve. Nor will this be thought difficult; to tread in the steps of a *Barbauld*, a *Jauffret*, an *Edgeworth*, a *Trimmer*, a *Berquin*, and to accommodate their labours to this benevolent design, only required a little taste and judgment, which any person long conversant with education and books ought to possess.

The parts comprising elementary knowledge of peculiar importance, and which should more especially be committed to memory at intervals before the child is ten years old, are the three Spelling Tables of Proper Names in the 110th and following pages; the definitions of Arts and Sciences beginning in page 121; the list of Countries and their Chief Cities in page 126 and following pages to 130; the Pence, Multiplication, and other Tables, at pages 145 and 146; and the definitions of the Parts of Speech, with the short Syntax, in pages 139 and 141. In giving these articles as tasks, the Editor recommends that they should always be divided into small portions, and on no occasion be made of such length as to create fatigue or disgust. In all the spelling-tables, the child's progress will be far more rapid if the words are called over by the Tutor; the method of obliging the child to repeat them by rote

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greatly increases the difficulty of learning, while it gives no additional advantage in point of spelling.

The Church Catechism, and the two short Catechisms by the pious Dr. Watts, as well as the Prayers and the pieces of Poetry, should be committed to memory as the understanding enlarges, and the capacity to read improves. The list of Resembling Words at page 118; the Stops and Marks at page 143; the French and Latin Words and Phrases at pages 148 and 149; the Abbreviations which follow these; Dr. Franklin's Advice, in page 108; the Moral and Practical Observations at page 104, and the Survey of the Universe at page 130; will be intermixed with other studies, according to the discretion of the judicious Tutor.

In short, the Editor feels inclined to believe, that this Manual for early youth will be found much better adapted to the purpose than any that has preceded it; and in consequence he anticipates the kind patronage of Teachers in general. It probably will tend to facilitate their labour, by furnishing subjects more agreeable to the pupil than the dry inanity of most books of the kind; and if its execution correspond with its intention it cannot fail to redound to their credit also, by giving youth an opportunity of gaining as much general knowledge as could be crowded within the limits prescribed.

Indeed it was a remark of the Publisher (to whom British youth are under singular obligations for furnishing them with many valuable opportunities of improvement), when he earnestly pressed this work on the Editor's attention, "That a Spelling Book frequently constitutes the whole library of a poor child, unless when charity puts a Bible into his hands; and it consequently ought to contain as great a variety of useful matter as the price will permit." The compilation has been formed strictly on this principle; and it will be felt by every candid Reader, that the child who may be unable to acquire any other literary knowledge than what can be learnt even in this elementary and familiar book, need never have reason to blush from ignorance, or to err from want of a solid foundation of moral and religious principles.

Woodstock, Feb. 12, 1806.

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A a B b C c

Ape

Bell

Cock

D d E e F f

Dog

Ea-gle

Fox

G g H h I i

Goose

Horse

Inn

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Jj Kk Ll

Jug

Kite

Li-on

Mm Nn Oo

Mouse

Nest

Owl

Pp Qq Rr

Plough

Queen

Rab-bit

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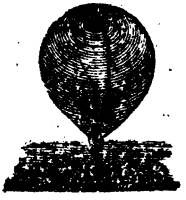
S s

Ship

T t



Top

U u

U-ni-corn

V v.

Vul-ture

W w

Wind-mill

X x

Y y

Yew Tree

Z z

Ze-bra

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Letters promiscuously arranged.

D B C F G E H A X U Y M V R W N
K P J O Z Q I S L T

z w x o c l y b d f p s m q n v h
k r t g ſ e j a u i

The Italic Alphabet regularly arranged.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q
R S T U V W X Y Z

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s ſ t
u v w x y z

Italic Letters.

R F O Z H M S J Q L T I W E P Y A
N U D X B V C G K

l w g f q b i p v a m d y ſ c h x s k e r
o z u j n t

Double and triple Letters.

Æ Œ & ſh ſb ſk ſt fl ſl fi ſi ff ſſ ffi ſſi ffl
AE OE ct sh sb sk st fl sl fi si ff ss ffi ssi ffl
æ œ & &
ae oe and *and*

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TABLE I.

Syllables of TWO *Letters.*

Lesson 1.

ba	be	bi	bo	bu	by
ca	ce	ci	co	cu	cy
da	de	di	do	du	dy
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	fy

Lesson 2.

ga	ge	gi	go	gu	gy
ha	he	hi	ho	hu	hy
ja	je	ji	jo	ju	jy
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku	ky
la	le	li	lo	lu	ly

Lesson 3.

ma	me	mi	mo	mu	my
na	ne	ni	no	nu	ny
pa	pe	pi	po	pu	py
ra	re	ri	ro	ru	ry
sa	se	si	so	su	sy

Lesson 4.

ta	te	ti	to	tu	ty
va	ve	vi	vo	vu	vy
wa	we	wi	wo	wu	wy
ya	ye	yi	yo	yu	
za	ze	zi	zo	zu	zy

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Lesson 5.

ab	ac	ad	af	ag	al
eb	ec	ed	ef	eg	el
ib	ic	id	if	ig	il
ob	oc	od	of	og	ol
ub	uc	ud	uf	ug	ul

Lesson 6.

am	an	ap	ar	as	at
em	en	ep	er	es	et
im	in	ip	ir	is	it
om	on	op	or	os	ot
um	un	up	ur	us	ut

Lesson 7.

ax	am	on	go	ma	so
ex	of	no	he	be	wo
ix	ye	my	at	to	lo
ox	by	as	up	ye	go
ux	an	or	ho	we	do

Lesson 8.

in	so	am	la	if	ha
ay	ox	my	ye	be	ax
oh	it	on	go	no	us
me	we	up	to	us	lo

Lesson

Lesson 9.

He is up.	We go in.	So do we.
It is so.	Lo we go.	As we go.
Do ye so.	I go up.	If it be.

Lesson 10.

I am he.	So do I.	I do go.
He is in.	It is an ox.	Is he on.
I go on.	He or me	We do so.

Lesson 11.

Ah me.	Be it so.	Do so.
He is up.	I am to go.	It is I.
Ye do go.	So it is.	He is to go.

Lesson 12.

Ye go by us.	Ah me it is so.
It is my ox.	If ye do go in.
Do as we do.	So do we go on.

Lesson 13.

If he is to go.	Is it so or no.
I am to do so.	If I do go in.
It is to be on.	Am I to go on.

TABLE

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TABLE II.

Easy Words of THREE *Letters.*

Lesson 1.

bad	fed	did	hod	cud	hag
lad	led	hid	nod	mud	jag
mad	red	kid	rod	bag	lag
sad	wed	lid	sod	fag	nag
bed	bid	rid	bud	gag	rag

Lesson 2.

tag	peg	pig	fog	hug	tug
wag	big	wig	hog	jug	cam
beg	dig	bog	jog	mug	ham
keg	fig	log	bug	pug	ram
leg	ig	dog	dug	rug	gem

Lesson 3.

hem	hum	fan	van	men	kin
dim	mum	man	zan	pen	pin
him	sum	pan	den	din	sin
rim	rum	ran	fen	fin	tin
gum	can	tan	hen	gin	con

Lesson 4.

don	gun	cap	nap	dip	rip
yon	pun	gap	pap	hip	sip
bun	run	hap	rap	lip	tip
dun	sun	lap	sap	nip	fob
fun	tun	map	tap	pip	bob

Lesson

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Less. 5.	Less. 6.	Less. 7.	Less. 8.	Less. 9.
hob	fir	met	sot	try
lob	sir	net	wot	wry
rob	cur	pet	but	ell
sob	fur	ret	cut	ill
top	pur	wet	gut	oil
hop	has	bit	hut	elm
lop	bat	fit	nut	ash
mop	cat	hit	put	oak
pop	fat	kit	shy	art
sop	hat	sit	thy	ink
top	mat	wit	sky	ask
bar	pat	dot	fly	ant
car	rat	got	ply	orb
far	sat	hot	sly	see
jar	bet	jot	bry	fly
mar	fet	lot	cry	you
par	get	not	dry	tom
tar	jet	pot	fry	and
war	let	rot	pry	end

TABLE III.

Easy Lessons, in words not exceeding THREE *Letters.*

Lesson 1.	Lesson 2.
His pen is bad.	Let me get a nap.
I met a man.	My hat was on.
He has a net.	His hat is off.
We had an egg.	We are all up.

Lesson

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Lesson 3.

His pen has no ink in it.
Bid him get my hat.
I met a man and a pig.
Let me go for my peg top.

Lesson 4.

Let the cat be put in a bag.
I can eat an egg.
The dog bit my toe.
The cat and dog are oft at war.

Lesson 5.

You are a bad boy if you nip off the leg of a fly.

A fox got my old hen, and ate her.

Our dog got the fox.

Do as you are bid, or it may be bad for you.

Lesson 6.

The cat bit the rat, and the dog bit the cat. Do not let the cat lie on the bed: but you may pat her, and let her lie by you. See how glad she is now I pat her. Why does she cry mew? Let her run out.

TABLE

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TABLE IV.

Easy words not exceeding SIX *Letters.*

Less. 1.	Less. 2.	Less. 3.	Less. 4.	Less. 5.
half	shell	balm	jamb	sand
pelf	smell	calm	lamb	brand
wolf	spell	palm	bomb	grand
balk	swell	qualm	comb	stand
talk	bill	psalm	tomb	strand
walk	fill	helm	womb	bend
bilk	gill	whelm	dumb	fend
milk	kill	yelp	thumb	mend
silk	mill	skelp	cramp	rend
folk	pill	whelp	stamp	send
bulk	till	halt	hemp	tend
hulk	will	malt	limp	vend
gall	chill	salt	bump	blend
hall	drill	belt	dump	spend
mall	skill	felt	hump	bind
pall	spill	melt	camp	find
tall	still	pelt	damp	bind
wall	swill	welt	lamp	kind
small	doll	smelt	champ	mind
stall	loll	spelt	clamp	rind
bell	poll	gilt	jump	blind
cell	roll	hilt	pump	grind
fell	droll	jilt	rump	wind
hell	stroll	tilt	plump	bond
sell	dull	spilt	stump	fond
tell	gull	stilt	trump	pond
well	hull	bolt	hymn	fund
yell	lull	colt	limn	fang
dwell	bull	ache	band	gang
knell	full	toe	hand	hang
quell	pull	eyes	land	pang

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rang

Lesf. 6.	Lesf. 7.	Lesf. 8.	Lesf. 9.	Lesf. 10.
rang	strung	dent	lard	work
fang	bank	lent	nard	lurk
twang	rank	rent	pard	murk
ling	blank	sent	yard	turk
ring	crank	tent	ward	marl
sing	drank	vent	herd	snarl
wing	flank	went	bird	twirl
bring	plank	scent	third	whirl
cling	prank	scene	cord	hurl
fling	shank	scythe	lord	purl
sling	thank	scheme	ford	churl
sting	link	school	word	barm
swing	pink	spent	sword	farm
thing	sink	dint	board	harm
wring	wink	hint	hoard	charm
spring	blink	lint	scarf	warm
string	brink	mint	dwarf	swarm
long	chink	tint	wharf	form
song	clink	flint	turf	storm
prong	drink	font	scurf	worm
wrong	slink	front	bark	barn
strong	think	hunt	dark	yarn
throng	monk	runt	hark	fern
bung	sunk	blunt	lark	stern
dung	drunk	grunt	mark	born
hung	slunk	barb	park	corn
rung	trunk	garb	shark	horn
sung	pant	herb	spark	morn
clung	rant	verb	frank	scorn
flung	grant	curb	cork	thorn
stung	plant	bard	fork	lorn
swung	slant	card	stork	torn
wrung	bent	hard	pork	mourn
				worn

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Less. 11.	Less. 12.	Less. 13.	Less. 14	Less. 15.
worn	port	push	mess	test
shorn	sport	bask	bless	vest
sworn	wort	cask	chess	west
burn	cash	mask	dress	zest
turn	dash	task	tress	blest
churn	gash	flask	stress	chest
spurn	hash	desk	hiss	crest
carp	lash	risk	kiss	fist
harp	mash	brisk	miss	hist
sharp	rash	frisk	bliss	list
bars	sash	whisk	boss	mist
cars	clash	busk	moss	grist
stars	crash	dusk	dross	twist
cart	flash	husk	gloss	whist
dart	gnash	musk	gross	wrist
hart	plash	rusk	loss	host
mart	smash	tusk	toss	most
part	trash	gasp	fuss	post
tart	quash	hasp	truss	ghost
smart	wash	rasp	cast	cost
start	flesh	clasp	fast	lost
chart	fresh	grasp	last	tost
warp	dish	wasp	mast	crost
quart	fish	lisp	past	frost
wart	wish	whisp	vast	dust
flirt	gush	bass	blast	gust
shirt	rush	lass	ghast	just
skirt	blush	mass	best	must
spirt	brush	pass	jest	rust
sort	crush	brass	lest	crust
short	flush	class	nest	trust
snort	plush	glass	pest	thrust
fort	bush	less	rest	hath

bath

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Less. 16.	Less. 17.	Less. 18.	Less. 19.	Less. 20.
bath	witch	bright	pie	hail
lath	awl	breeze	tart	wind
path	bawl	sneeze	milk	stone
pith	crawl	freeze	jack	mud
smith	drawl	lymp	tom	mire
with	cow	nymph	sam	rock
troth	bow	nigh	will	teeth
both	vow	thigh	fish	eyes
sloth	now	sigh	mam	nose
wroth	owl	high	dad	lips
doth	fowl	thigh	bed	legs
moth	growl	ache	fire	arms
broth	gnash	adze	smoke	feet
cloth	gnat	aisle	sun	hand
froth	gnaw	yacht	moon	head
welch	rhyme	laugh	stars	face
filch	thyme	toe	desk	neck
milch	knack	cat	rod	eyes
haunch	kneel	dog	stick	choir
launch	knob	man	cane	pique
bench	know	boy	house	lieu
tench	knock	girl	cow	quay
arch	knight	egg	gate	mulct
march	fight	hen	east	buoy
parch	light	cock	west	schism
batch	might	book	north	czar
hatch	night	bee	south	tow
latch	right	fly	dark	drachm
catch	sight	coach	light	gaol
fetch	tight	cart	night	quoit
itch	blight	stick	day	aye
ditch	flight	pen	rain	quoif
pitch	plight	ink	snow	ewe.

Easy

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Easy Lessons of ONE SYLLABLE, *to teach the sound and use of the* E FINAL.

Leſſ. 1.		Leſſ. 2.		Leſſ. 3.		Leſſ. 4.	
AL	ale	fan	fane	mop	mope	ſam	ſame
ar	are	fat	fate	mor	more	ſid	ſide
at	ate	ſil	file	mut	mute	ſin	ſine
bab	babe	fin	fine	nam	name	ſir	ſire
bal	bale	fir	fire	nap	nape	ſit	ſite
ban	bane	for	fore	nil	nile	ſol	ſole
bar	bare	gal	gale	nod	node	ſur	ſure
bas	baſe	gam	game	nor	nore	tal	tale
bid	bide	gap	gape	not	note	tam	tame
bil	bile	gat	gate	od	ode	tap	tape
bit	bite	gor	gore	op	ope	tar	tare
can	cane	hal	hale	pan	pane	tid	tide
cam	came	har	hare	par	pare	til	tile
car	care	hat	hate	pat	pate	tim	time
cap	cape	her	here	pil	pile	tin	tine
col	cole	hid	hide	pin	pine	ton	tone
con	cone	hop	hope	pol	pole	top	tope
cop	cope	hol	hole	por	pore	tub	tube
cor	core	kin	kine	rat	rate	tun	tune
dal	dale	kit	kite	rid	ride	van	vane
dam	dame	lad	lade	rip	ripe	val	vale
dan	dane	mad	made	rit	rite	ven	vene
dar	dare	man	mane	rob	robe	vil	vile
dat	date	mar	mare	rod	rode	vin	vine
din	dine	mat	mate	rop	rope	vot	vote
dol	dole	mil	mile	rot	rote	wid	wide
dom	dome	mir	mire	rud	rude	win	wine
dot	dote	mod	mode	rul	rule	wir	wire
fam	fame	mol	mole	ſal	ſale	wil	wile.

TABLE

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TABLE V.

Progressive Lessons, consisting of easy Words
ONE SYLLABLE.

Lesson 1.

A mad ox	A wild colt	A live calf
An old man	A tame cat	A gold ring
A new fan	A lean hen	A warm muff

Lesson 2.

A fat duck	A lame pig	A good dog
I can call	You will fall	He may beg
I can tell	He must sell	I will run
I am tall	I shall dig	Tom was hot

Lesson 3.

She is well	He does hope	He is not cold
You can walk	Ride your nag	Fly your kite
Do not hop	Ring the bell	Give it me
Fill that box	Spin the top	Take your hat

Lesson 4.

Take this ball	Toss that dump	Buy it for us
A good boy	A sad dog	A new whip
A bad man	A soft bed	Get your book
A dear girl	A nice cake	Go to the doo
A fine lad	A long stick	Come to the fi

Lesson 5.

Spell that word	Do you love me	Come and rea
Do not cry	Be a good lad	Hear what I sa
I love you	I like good boys	Do as you are b
Look at it	But not bad ones	Mind your bo

Less

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Lesson 6.

Come, James, make haste. Now read your book. Here is a pin to point with. Do not tear the book. Spell that word. That is a good boy. Now go and play till I call you in.

Lesson 7.

A cat has soft fur and a long tail. She looks meek, but she is sly; and if she finds a rat or a mouse, she will fly at him, and kill him soon.

Lesson 8.

When you have read your book, you shall go to play. Will you have a top, or a ball, or a kite, to play with? If you have a top, you should spin it; if you have a ball, you must toss it; if you have a kite, you ought to fly it.

Lesson 9.

The sun shines. Open your eyes, good girl. Get up. Maid, come and dress Jane. Boil some milk for a poor girl. Do not spill the milk. Hold the spoon in your right hand. Do not throw the bread on the ground. Bread is made to eat, you must not waste it.

Lesson 10.

What are eyes for? To see with.
What are ears for? To hear with.
What is a tongue for? To talk with.
What are teeth for? To eat with.
What is a nose for? To smell with.
What are legs for? To walk with.

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Lesson

Lesson 11.

Try to learn fast. Thank those who teach you. Strive to speak plain. Speak as if the words were your own. Do not bawl; nor yet speak in too low a voice. Speak so that all in the room may hear you.

Lesson 12.

Look! there is our dog Tray. He takes good care of the house. He will bark, but he will not bite if you do not hurt him.

Here is a fine sleek cat. She purs and frisks, and wags her tail. Do not teaze her, or she will scratch you, and make you bleed.

See what a sweet bird this is. Look at his bright eyes, his fine wings, and nice long tail.

Lesson 13.

Miss May makes all her friends laugh at her; if a poor mouse runs by her she screams for an hour; and a bee on her frock will put her in a fit; if a small fly should get on her hair, and buz in her ear, she would call all in the house to help her as if she was hurt.

Lesson 14.

You must not hurt live things. You should not kill poor flies, nor pull off their legs nor wings. You must not hurt bees, for they do good, and will not sting you if you do not touch them. All that has life can feel as well as you can.

Lesson

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Lesson 15.

Please to give me a plum. Here is one. I want more, I want ten if you please. Here are ten. Count them. I will. One, two, three, four, five, six, sev-en, eight, nine, ten.

Lesson 16.

Tom fell in the pond; they got him out, but he was wet and cold, and his eyes were shut; and then he was sick, and they put him to bed; and he was long ill and weak, and could not stand. Why did he go near the pond? He had been told not to go, for fear he should fall in; but he would go, and he did fall in; it was his own fault, and he was a bad boy. Mind and do not do the same.

Lesson 17.

Jack Hall was a good boy. He went to school, and took pains to learn as he ought. When he was in school, he kept to his books, till all his tasks were done; and then when he came out, he could play with a good heart, for he knew that he had time; and he was so kind that all the boys were glad to play with him.

When he was one of the least boys in the school he made all the great boys his friends, and when he grew a great boy he was a friend to all that were less than he was. He was not once known to fight, or to use one of the boys ill, as long as he staid at school.

Be like Jack Hall, and you too will gain the love of all who know you.

TABLE

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TABLE VI.

Exercises in Words of ONE SYLLABLE, *containing the* DIPHTHONGS ai, ei, oi, ea, oa, ie, oe, ui, au, ou

Less. 1.	Less. 2.	Less. 3.	Less. 4.	Less. 5.
AID	saint	void	reak	stream
laid	plaint	soil	weak	bean
maid	air	toil	bleak	dean
paid	fair	broil	freak	mean
said	hair	spoil	sneak	lean
waid	pair	coin	speak	clean
braid	chair	join	screak	gleam
plaid	stair	loin	squeak	heap
staid	bait	groin	deal	leap
gain	gait	joint	heal	reap
main	wait	point	meal	cheap
pain	plait	pea	peal	ear
rain	faith	sea	seat	dear
blain	saith	tea	teal	fear
brain	neigh	flea	steal	hear
chain	weigh	plea	sweal	near
drain	eight	each	beam	sear
grain	weight	beach	ream	year
slain	rein	leach	seam	brear
stain	vein	peach	team	clear
swain	feign	reach	bream	smear
train	reign	teach	cream	spear
twain	heir	bleach	dream	ease
sprain	their	breach	fleam	peafe
strain	height	preach	gleam	teaze
faint	voice	beak	steam	please
paint	choice	peak	scream	seas

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Less. 6.	Less. 7.	Less. 8.	Less. 9.	Less. 10.
fleas	search	groan	thieve	bound
cease	earl	oar	lies	found
peace	pearl	boar	pies	hound
grease	earn	roar	ties	pound
east	learn	soar	quest	round
beast	earth	boast	guest	sound
feast	dearth	roast	suit	wound
least	hearth	toast	fruit	ground
eat	heart	boat	juice	sour
beat	great	coat	sluice	flour
feat	bear	goat	bruise	bout
heat	pear	moat	cruise	gout
meat	coach	float	build	doubt
neat	poach	throat	guild	lout
peat	roach	broad	guilt	pout
seat	goad	groat	quilt	rout
teat	load	brief	guise	cough
bleat	road	chief	laud	bought
cheat	toad	grief	fraud	thought
treat	woad	thief	daunt	ought
wheat	loaf	liege	jaunt	though
realm	oak	mien	haunt	four
dealt	coal	siege	vaunt	pour
health	foal	field	caught	tough
wealth	goal	wield	taught	rough
stealth	shoal	yield	fraught	your
breast	foam	shield	aunt	crowd
sweat	loam	fierce	loud	sheath
threat	roam	pierce	cloud	sheathe
death	loan	tierce	plough	wreathe
breath	moan	grieve	bough	breathe.

TABLE

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TABLE VII.

OTHER EASY LESSONS OF ONE SYLLABLE.

Lesson I.

I knew a nice girl, but she was not good: sh was cross, and told fibs. One day she went out t take a walk in the fields, and tore her frock in bush; and when she came home she said she ha not done it, but that the dog had done it with h paw. Was that good? No. Her aunt gave he a cake; and she thought if John saw it, he woul want to have a bit; and she did not choose h should: so she put it in a box, and hid it, that h might not see it. The next day she went to e some of her cake, but it was gone; there was hole in the box, and a mouse had crept in, an eat it all. Oh dear, how she did cry! The nur thought she was hurt; but when she told her wha the mouse had done, she said she was glad of it and that it was a bad thing to wish to eat it al and not give a bit to John.

Lesson 2.

Miss Jane Bond had a new doll; and her goo Aunt, who bought it, gave her some cloth to mak a shift for it. She gave her a coat too, and a pa of stays, and a yard of twist with a tag to it, for lace; a pair of red shoes, and a piece of blue sil to make Doll a slip, some gauze for a frock, an a broad white sash. Now these were fine thing you know: but Miss Jane had no thread, so sh could not make Dolls clothes when she had cu them out; but her kind Aunt gave her som

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thread too, and then she went hard to work, and made Doll quite smart in a short time.

Lesson 3.

Miss Rose was a good child, she did at all times what she was bid. She got all her tasks by heart, and did her work quite well. One day she had learnt a long task in her book, and done some nice work; so her Aunt said, You are a good girl, my dear, and I will take you with me to see Miss Cox. So Miss Rose went with her Aunt, and Miss Cox was quite glad to see her, and took her to her play-room, where they saw a Doll's house, with rooms in it; there were eight rooms; and there were in these rooms chairs, and stools, and beds, and plates, and cups, and spoons, and knives, and forks, and mugs, and a skreen, and I do not know what. So Miss Rose was glad she had done her work, and said her task so well; for if she had not she would have staid at home, and lost the sight of the Doll's House.

Lesson 4.

Charles went out to walk in the fields; he saw a bird, and ran to catch it; and when they said, Do not take the poor bird; what will you do with it? He said, I will put it in a cage and keep it. But they told him he must not; for they were sure he would not like to be shut up in a cage, and run no more in the fields.—why then should the poor bird like it? So Charles let the poor thing fly.

Lesson 5.

Frank Pitt was a great boy; he had such a pair of fat cheeks that he could scarce see out of his eyes,

eyes, for you must know that Frank would sit and eat all day long. First he would have a great mess of rice milk, in an hour's time he would ask for bread and cheese, then he would eat loads of fruit and cakes; and as for meat and pies, if you had seen him eat them, it would have made you stare. Then he would drink as much as he ate. But Frank could not long go on so, no one can feed in this way but it must make him ill; and this was the case with Frank Pitt: nay, he was like to die; but he did get well at last, though it was a long while first.

Lesson 6.

Frank Pitt went out to walk in the fields; he found a nest, and took out the young birds; he brought them home, but they did not know how to eat, and he did not know how to feed them; so the poor things were soon dead; and then he went to see if he could get more, but he found the poor old bird close by the nest;—her young ones were gone, and she was sad, and did cry; Frank was sad too, but he could not bring them back; they were all dead and gone. Poor Frank! I know he did not mean to let them die; but who did he take them from their nest, from the old bird, who would have fed them, and could take care of them? How would he like to be stole from his home?

Lesson 7.

Look at Jane, her hand is bound up in a cloth, you do not know what ails it, but I will tell you. She had a mind to try if she could poke the fire, though she had been told she must not do it; and

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it would have been well for her if she had not tried; for she had not strength for such work as that, and she fell with her hand on the bar of the grate; which burnt her much, and gave her great pain; and she can not work or play, or do the least thing with her hand. It was a sad thing not to mind what was said to her.

Lesson 8.

In the lane I met some boys; they had a dog with them, and they would make him draw a cart; but it was full of great stones, and he could not draw it. Poor dog! he would have done it to please them if he could; but he could not move it; and when they saw that he did not, they got a great stick to beat him with, but I would not let them do that. So I took the stick from them, and drove them off; and when they were gone, I let the dog loose, and hid the cart in the hedge, where I hope they will not find it.

It is a sad thing when boys beat poor dumb things: if the dog had not been good, he would have bit them; but he was good, and ought not to have been hurt.

Lesson 9.

I once saw a young girl tie a string to a bird's leg, and pull it through the yard. But it could not go so fast as she did; she ran, and it went hop, hop, to try to keep up with her, but it broke its poor leg, and there it lay on the hard stones, and its head was hurt; and the poor bird was soon dead. So I told her maid not to let her have birds, if she was to use them so ill; and she has not had one since that time.

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TABLE

TABLE VIII.

Words accented on the FIRST SYLLABLE.

The double accent (″) shews that the following consonant is to be pronounced double; thus ca″-bin is pronounced cab-bin.

Less. 1.	Less. 2.	Less. 3.	Less. 4.
AB-BA	al-ley	arc-tic	back-wards
ab-bot	al-mond	ar-dent	ba-con
ab-ject	a″-loe	ar-dour	bad-ger
a-ble	al-so	ar-gent	bad-ness
ab-scess	al-tar	ar-gue	baf-fle
ab-sent	al-ter	a″-rid	bag-gage
abs-tract	al-lum	arm-ed	bai-liff
ac-cent	al-ways	ar-mour	ba-ker
a″-cid	am-ber	ar-my	ba″-lance
a-corn	am-ble	ar-rant	bald-ness
a-cre	am-bush	ar-row	bale-ful
a″-crid	am-ple	art-ful	bal-lad
ac-tive	an-chor	art-ist	bal-last
act-or	an-gel	art-less	bal-lot
act-ress	an-ger	ash-es	bal-sam
ad-age	an-gle	ask er	band-age
ad-der	an-gry	as-pect	band-box
ad-dle	an-cle	as-pen	ban-dy
ad-vent	an-nals	as-sets	bane-ful
ad-verb	an-swer	asth-ma	ba″-nish
ad-verse	an-tic	au-dit	bank-er
af-ter	an-vil	au-thor	bank-rupt
a-ged	a-ny	aw-ful	ban-ner
a-gent	ap-ple	ax-is	ban-quet
a″-gile	a-pril	a-zure	ban-ter
a-gue	a-pron	Bab-ble	bant-ling
ail-ment	apt-ness	bab-bler	bap-tism
ai-ry	ar-bour	ba-by	barb-ed
al-der	arch-er	back-bite	bar-ber

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ss. 5.	Less. 6.	Less. 7.	Less. 8.
foot	bel-low	blind-ness	bor-row
ness	bel-ly	blis-ter	bot-tle
ain	ber-ry	bloat-ed	bot-tom
ing	be-som	blood-shed	bound-less
y	bet-ter	bloo"-dy	boun-ty
on	bé-vy	bloom-ing	bow-els
en	bi-as	blos-som	bow-er
ow	bib-ber	blow-ing	box-er
ur	bi-ble	blub-ber	boy-ish
ness	bid-der	blue-ness	brace-let
ful	big-ness	blun-der	brack-et
	bi-got	blunt-less	brack-ish
et	bil-let	blus-ter	brag-ger
rd	bind-er	board-er	bram-ble
n	bind-ing	boast-er	bran-dish
e	birch-en	boast-ing	brave-ly
ing	bird-lime	bob-bin	brawl-ing
on	birth-day	bod-kin	braw-ny
le	bi"-shop	bo"-dy	bra-zen
y	bit-ter	bog-gle	break-fast
-less	bit-tern	boil-er	breast-plate
r	black-en	bold-ness	breath-less
ly	black-ness	bol-ster	breed-ing
r	blad-der	bond-age	brew-er
y	blame-less	bon-fire	bri-ber
ing	blan-dish	bon-net	brick-bat
ve	blan-ket	bon-ny	brick-kiln
ar	bleak-ness	bo-ny	bri-dal
;	bleat-ing	boo-by	bride-maid
m	bleed-ing	book-ish	bri-dle
mo	blo"-mish	boor-ish	brief-ly
	bless-ing	boo-ty	bri-ar
an	blind-fold	bor-der	bright-ness

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Less. 9.	Less. 10	Less. 11.	Less. 12.
brim-mer	bush-el	care-less	chap-man
brim-stone	bus-tle	car-nage	chap-ter
bring-er	butch-er	car-rot	char-coal
bri-ny	but-ler	car-pet	char-ger
bris-tle	but-ter	cart-er	charm-er
brit-tle	but-tock	carv-er	charm-ing
bro-ken	bux-om	case-ment	char-ter
bro-ker	buz-zard	cas-ket	chas-ten
bru-tal	Cab-bage	cast-or	chat-tels
bru-tish	ca″-bin	cas-tle	chat-ter
bub-ble	ca-ble	cau-dle	cheap-en
buck-et	cad-dy	ca″-vil	cheap-ness
buc-kle	ca-dence	cause-way	cheat-er
buck-ler	call-ing	caus-tic	cheer-ful
buck-ram	cal-lous	ce-dar	che″-mist
bud-get	cam-bric	ceil-ing	che″-rish
buf-fet	cam-let	cel-lar	cher-ry
bug-bear	can-cel	cen-sure	ches-nut
bu-gle	can-cer	cen-tre	chief-ly
bul-ky	can-did	ce-rate	child-hood
bul-let	can-dle	cer-tain	child-ish
bul-rush	can-ker	chal-dron	chil-dren
bul-wark	can-non	cha″-lice	chim-ney
bum-per	cant-er	chal-lenge	chi″-sel
bump-kin	can-vas	cham-ber	cho-ler
bun-dle	ca-per	chan-cel	chop-ping
bun-gle	ca-pon	chand-ler	chris-ten
bun-gler	cap-tain	chan-ger	chuc-kle
bur-den	cap-tive	chan-ging	churl-ish
bur-gess	cap-ture	chan-nel	churn-ing
burn-er	car-case	cha″-pel	cy-der
burn-ing	card-er	chap-lain	cin-der
bur-nish	care-ful	chap-let	ci-pher

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Less. 13.	Less. 14.	Less. 15.	Less. 16.
cir-cle	cod-lin	con-sul	crook-ed
cis-tern	cof-fee	con-test	cross-ness
ci″-tron	cold-ness	con-text	crotch-et
ci″-ty	col-lar	con-tract	crude-ly
clam-ber	col-lect	con-trite	cru-el
clam-my	col-lege	con-vent	cru-et
cla″-mour	col-lop	con-vert	crum-ple
clap-per	co-lon	con-vex	crup-per
cla″-ret	co″-lour	con-vict	crus-ty
clas-sic	com-bat	cool-er	crys-tal
clat-ter	come-ly	cool-ness	cud-gel
clean-ly	com-er	coop-er	cul-prit
clear-ness	co″-met	cop-per	cum-ber
cler-gy	com-fort	cord-age	cun-ning
cle′-ver	com-ma	cor-ner	cup-board
cli-ent	com-ment	cos-tive	cu-rate
cli-mate	com-merce	cost-ly	cur-dle
cling-er	com-mon	cot-ton	cur-few
clog-gy	com-pact	co″-ver	curl-ing
clois-ter	com-pass	coun-cil	cur-rant
clo-ser	com-pound	coun-sel	curt-sey
clo′-set	com-rade	coun-ter	cur-rent
clou-dy	con-cave	coun-ty	cur-ry
clo-ver	con-cert	coup-let	curs-ed
clo-ven	con-cord	court-ly	cur-tain
clown-ish	con-course	cow-ard	cur-ved
clus-ter	con-duct	cou-sin	cus-tard
clum-sy	con-duit	crack-er	cus-tom
clot-ty	con-flict	crac-kle	cut-ler
cob-ler	con-gress	craf-ty	cyn-ic
cob-nut	con-quer	crea-ture	cy-press
cob-web	con-quest	cre″-dit	Dab-ble
cock-pit	con-stant	crib-bage	dab-bler

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Lesf. 17.	Lesf. 18.	Lesf. 19.	Lesf.
dag-ger	dis-mal	dwell-ing	e″-ver
dai-ly	di-tance	dwin-dle	e-vil
dain-ty	dis-tant	Ea-ger	ex-it
dai-ry	do-er	ea-gle	eye-sig
dal-ly	dog-ger	east-er	eye-sor
da″-mage	dol-lar	eat-er	Fa-ble
da″-mask	dol-phin	ear-ly	fa″-bric
dam-sel	do-nor	earth-en	fa-cing
dan-cer	dor-mant	e″-cho	fac-tor
dan-dle	doub-let	ed-dy	fag-got
dan-driff	doubt-ful	e-dict	faint-ne
dan-gle	doubt-less	ef-fort	faith-fu
dap-per	dough-ty	e-gress	fal-con
dark-ness	dow-er	ei-ther	fal-low
darl-ing	dow-las	el-bow	fals-hoo
das-tard	down-ward	el-der	fa″-min
daz-zle	dow-ny	em-blem	fa″-mist
dear-ly	drag-gle	em-met	fa-mous
dear-ness	dra″-gon	em-pire	fan-cy
dead-ly	dra-per	emp-ty	far-mer
death-less	draw-er	end-less	far-row
debt-or	draw-ing	en-ter	far-thei
de-bent	dread-ful	en-try	fast-en
de-ist	dream-er	en-voy	fa-tal
de″-luge	dri-ver	en-vy	fa-ther
dib-ble	drop-sy	eph-od	faul-ty
dic-tate	drub-bing	e″-pic	fa-vour
di-et	drum-mer	e-qual	fawn-in
dif-fer	drunk-ard	er-ror	fear-ful
dim-ness	duke-dom	es-say	fea-thei
dim-ple	dul-ness	es-sence	fee-ble
din-ner	du-rance	e″-thic	feel-ing
dis-cord	du-ty	e-ven	feign e

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Leſſ. 21.	Leſſ. 22.	Leſſ. 23.	Leſſ. 24.
fel-low	foot-ſtep	fu-ture	gi-ant
fe"-lon	fore-caſt	Gab-ble	gib-bet
fe-male	fore-moſt	gain-ful	gid-dy
fen-cer	fore-ſight	gal-lant	gig-gle
fen-der	fore-head	gal-ley	gild-er
fer-tile	fo"-reſt	gal-lon	gild-ing
fer-vent	for-mal	gal-lop	gim-let
fes-ter	for-mer	gam-ble	gin-ger
fet-ter	fort-night	game-ſter	gir-dle
fe-ver	for-tune	gam-mon	girl-iſh
fid-dle	found-er	gan-der	giv-er
fi"-gure	foun-tain	gaunt-let	glad-den
fill-er	fowl-er	gar-bage	glad-neſs
fil-thy	frá-grant	gar-den	glean-er
fi-nal	free-ly	gar-gle	glib-ly
fin-ger	fren-zy	gar-land	glim-mer
fi-niſh	friend-ly	gar-ment	glis-ten
firm-neſs	fri"-gate	gar-ner	gloo-my
fix-ed	fros-ty	gar-niſh	glo-ry
flab-by	fro-ward	gar-ret	glos-sy
fla"-gon	frow-zy	gar-ter	glut-ton
fla-grant	fruit-ful	ga-ther	gnash-ing
flan-nel	full-er	gau-dy	gob-let
flá-vour	fu-my	ga-zer	god-ly
fleſh-ly	fun-nel	geld-ing	go-er
flo-riſt	fun-ny	gen-der	gold-en
flow-er	fur-nace	gen-tile	gos-ling
flus-ter	fur-niſh	gen-tle	gos-pel
flut-ter	fur-row	gen-try	gos-ſip
fol-low	fur-ther	ges-ture	gou-ty
fol-ly	fu-ry	get-ting	grace-ful
fon-dle	fus-ty	gew-gaw	gram-mar
fool-iſh	fu-tile	ghaſt-ly	gran-deur

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Less. 25.	Less. 26.	Less. 27.	Less. 28.
gras-sy	hag-gle	hea″-dy	hol-land
gra-tis	hail-stone	heal-ing	hol-low
gra-ver	hai-ry	hear-ing	ho-ly
gra-vy	halt-er	heark-en	ho″-mage
gra-zing	ham-let	heart-en	home-ly
grea-sy	ham-per	heart-less	ho″-nest
great-ly	hand-ful	hea-then	hó-nour
great-nefs	hand-maid	hea″-ven	hood-wink
gree-dy	hand-some	hea″-vy	hope-ful
green-ish	han-dy	he-brew	hope-less
greet-ing	hang-er	hec-tor	hor-rid
griev-ance	hang-ings	heed-ful	hor-ror
griev-ous	han-ker	hel-met	hos-tage
grind-er	hap-pen	help-er	host-ess
gris-kin	hap-py	help-ful	hos-tile
gris-ly	ha″-rass	help-lefs	hot-house
grist-ly	har-bour	hem-lock	hour-ly
groan-ing	hard-en	herb-age	hous-hold
gro-cer	har-dy	herds-man	hu-man
grot-to	harm-ful	her-mit	hum-ble
ground-lefs	harm-less	her-ring	hu-mour
gruff-nefs	har-ness	hew-er	hun-ger
guilt-less	har-row	hic-cup	hunt-er
guil-ty	har-vest	hig-ler	hur-ry
gun-ner	hast-en	high-ness	hurt-ful
gus-set	hat-ter	hil-lock	hus-ky
gus-ty	hate-ful	hil-ly	hys-sop
gut-ter	ha-tred	hin-der	I-dler
guz-zle	haugh-ty	hire-ling	i-dol
Ha″-bit	haunt-ed	hob-ble	i″-mage
hack-ney	ha-zard	hog-gish	in-cense
had-dock	ha-zel	hogs-head	in-come
hag-gard	ha-zy	hold-fast	in-dex

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Less. 29.	Less. 30.	Less. 31.	Less. 32.
in-fant	jour-nal	lad-der	lim-ber
ink-stand	jour-ney	la-ding	li″-mit
in-let	joy-ful	la-dle	limn-er
in-mate	joy-less	la-dy	lin-guist
in-most	joy-ous	lamb-kin	li-on
in-quest	judg-ment	lan-cet	list-ed
in-road	jug-gle	land-lord	lit-ter
in-sect	jui-cy	land-mark	lit-tle
in-sult	jum-ble	land-scape	live-ly
in-sight	ju-ry	lan-guage	li″-ver
in-stance	just-ice	lan-guid	li″-zard
in-stant	just-ly	lap-pet	lead-ing
in-step	Keen-ness	lar-der	lob-by
in-to	keep-er	la″-ther	lob-ster
in-voice	ken-nel	lat-ter	lock-et
i-ron	ker-nel	laugh-ter	lo-cust
is-sue	ket-tle	law-ful	lodg-ment
i-tem	key-hole	law-yer	lodg-er
Jab-ber	kid-nap	lead-en	lof-ty
jag-ged	kid-ney	lead-er	log-wood
jan-gle	kin-dle	lea-ky	long-ing
jar-gon	kind-ness	lean-ness	loose-ness
jas-per	king-dom	learn-ing	lord-ly
jea″-lous	kins-man	lea-ther	loud-ness
jel-ly	kit-chen	length-en	love-ly
jest-er	kna-v ish	le-per	lo″-ver
Je-sus	kneel-ing	le″-vel	low-ly
jew-el	know-ing	le″-vy	low-ness
jew-ish	know-ledge	li-bel	loy-al
jin-gle	knuc-kle	li-cence	lu-cid
join-er	La-bel	life-less	lug-gage
join-ture	la-bour	light-en	lum-ber
jol-ly	lack-ing	light-ning	lurch-er

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Less. 33.	Less. 34.	Less. 35.	Less. 36.
lurk-er	mel-low	month-ly	nar-row
luc-ky	mem-ber	mo″-ral	nas-ty
ly″-ric	me″-nace	mor-sel	na-tive
Mag-got	mend-er	mor-tal	na-ture
ma-jor	men-tal	mor-tar	na-vel
ma-ker	mer-cer	most-ly	naugh-ty
mal-let	mer-chant	mo″-ther	na-vy
malt-ster	mer-cy	mo-tive	neat-ness
mam-mon	me″-rit	move-ment	neck-cloth
man-drake	mes-sage	moun-tain	need-ful
man-gle	me″-tal	mourn-ful	nee-dle
man-ly	me″-thod	mouth-ful	nee-dy
man-ner	mid-dle	mud dle	ne-gro
man-tle	migh-ty	mud-dy	neigh-bour
ma-ny	mil-dew	muf-fle	nei-ther
mar-ble	mild-ness	mum-ble	ne″-phew
mar-ket	mill-stone	mum-my	ner-vous
marks-man	mil-ky	mur-der	net-tle
mar-row	mill-er	mur-mur	new-ly
mar-quis	mi″-mic	mush-room	new-ness
mar-shal	mind-ful	mu-sic	nib-ble
mar-tyr	min-gle	mus-ket	nice-ness
ma-son	mis-chief	mus-lin	nig-gard
mas-ter	mi-ser	mus-tard	night-cap
mat-ter	mix-ture	mus-ty	nim-ble
max-im	mock-er	mut-ton	nip-ple
may-or	mo″-del	muz-zle	no-ble
may-pole	mo″-dern	myr-tle	nog-gin
mea-ly	mo″-dest	mys-tic	non-age
mean-ing	mois-ture	Nail-er	non-sense
mea-sure	mo-ment	na-ked	non-suit
med-dle	mon-key	name-less	nos-trils
meek-ne	mon-ster	nap-kin	nos-trum

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Less. 37.	Less. 38.	Less. 39.	Less. 40.
no″-thing	ot-ter	par-cel	pe″-ril
no-tice	o-ver	parch-ing	pe″-rish
no″-vel	out-cast	parch-ment	per-jure
no″-vice	out-cry	par-don	per-ry
num-ber	out-er	pa-rent	per-son
nurs er	out-most	par-ley	pert-ness
nur-ture	out-rage	par-lour	pes-ter
nut-meg	out-ward	par-rot	pes-tle
Oaf-ish	out-work	par-ry	pet-ty
oak-en	own-er	par-son	pew-ter
oat-meal	oys-ter	part-ner	phi-al
ob-ject	Pa-cer	par-ty	phren-sy
ob-long	pack-age	pas-sage	phy″-sic
o-chre	pack-er	pas-sive	pic-kle
o-dour	pack-et	pass-port	pick-lock
of-ter	pad-dle	pas-ture	pic-ture
of-fice	pad-dock	pa″-tent	pie-ces
off-spring	pad-lock	pave-ment	pig-my
o-gle	pa-gan	pay-ment	pil-fer
oil-man	pain-ful	pea-cock	pil-grim
oint-ment	paint-er	peb-ble	pil-lage
old-er	paint-ing	pe″-dant	pill-box
o″-live	pa″-lace	ped-lar	pi-lot
o-men	pa-late	peep-er	pim-ple
on-set	pale-ness	pee-vish	pin-case
o-pen	pal-let	pelt-ing	pin-cers
op-tic	pam-phlet	pen-dant	pinch-ing
o-pal	pan-cake	pen-man	pi-per
o″-range	pa″-nic	pen-ny	pip-pin
or-der	pan-try	pen-sive	pi-rate
or-gan	pa-per	peo-ple	pitch-er
o″-ther	pa-pist	pep-per	pit-tance
o-ral	par boil	per-fect	pi″-ty

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Less. 41.	Less. 42.	Less. 43.	Less. 44.
pi-vot	post-age	prin-cess	punc-ture
pla-ces	pos-ture	pri-vate	pun-gent
plá-cid	po-tent	pri″-vy	pu-nish
plain-tiff	pot-ter	pró-blem	pup-py
plá-net	pot-tle	proc-tor	pur-blind
plan-ter	poul-try	pro″-duce	pure-ness
pla″-shy	pounce-box	pro″-duct	pur-pose
plas-ter	pound-age	prof-fer	pu-trid
plat-ted	pound-er	pro″-fit	puz-zle
platt-er	pow-er	pro″-gress	Qua″-drant
play-er	pow-der	pro″-ject	quag-mire
play-ing	prac-tice	pro-logue	quaint-ness
pleá-sant	prais-er	pro″-mise	qua-ker
plot-ter	pran-cer	pró-phet	qualm-ish
plu-mage	prat-tle	pros-per	quar-rel
plum-met	prat-tler	pros-trate	quar-ry
plump-ness	pray-er	proud-ly	quar-tan
plun-der	preach-er	prow-ess	quar-ter
plu-ral	pre″-bend	prowl-er	qua-ver
ply-ing	pre-cept	pry-ing	queer-ly
poach-er	pre-dal	pru-dence	que-ry
pock-et	pre″-face	pru-dent	quib-ble
po-et	pre″-late	psalm-ist	quick-en
poi-son	pre-lude	psalt-er	quick-ly
po-ker	pre-sage	pub-lic	quick-sand
po-lar	pre″-sence	pub-lish	qui-et
po″-lish	pre″-sent	puc-ker	quin-sey
pom-pous	press-er	pud-ding	quint-al
pon-der	pric-kle	pud-dle	quit-rent
po-pish	prick-ly	puff-er	qui″-ver
pop-py	priest-hood	pul-let	quo-rum
port-al	pri-mate	pul-pit	quo-ta
pos-set	pri″-mer	pump-er	Rab-bit

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ess. 45.	Less. 46.	Less. 47.	Less. 48.
-ble	ra-ven	ro-man	sad-dle
cer	raw-ness	ro-mish	safe-ly
k-et	ra-zor	roo-my	safe-ty
dish	read-er	ro-sy	saf-fron
fle	rea-dy	rot-ten	sail-or
ter	re-al	round-ish	sal-lad
-ged	reap-er	ro-ver	sal-ly
-er	rea-son	roy-al	sal-mon
-ment	re″-bel	rub-ber	salt-ish
-bow	re-cent	rub-bish	sal-vage
ny	rec-kon	ru-by	sal-ver
-er	rec-tor	rud-der	sam-ple
sin	re″-fuse	rude-ness	san-dal
kish	rent-al	rue-ful	san-dy
-ly	rest-less	ruf-fle	san-guine
n-ble	re″-vel	rug-ged	sap-ling
n-mer	ri″-band	ru-in	sap-py
n-pant	rich-es	ru-ler	sat-chel
n-part	rid-dance	rum-ble	sa″-tin
-cour	rid-dle	rum-mage	sa″-tire
-dom	ri-der	ru-mour	sa″-vage
-ger	ri-fle	rum-ple	sau-cer
-kle	right-ful	run-let	sa-ver
-sack	ri″-gour	run-ning	sau-sage
-som	ri-ot	rup-ture	saw-yer
t-er	rip-ple	rus-tic	say-ing
-pid	ri-val	rus-ty	scab-bard
-pine	ri″-ver	ruth-less	scaf-fold
-ture	ri″-vet	Sab-bath	scam-per
h-ness	roar-ing	sa-ble	scan-dal
-ther	rob-ber	sa-bre	scar-let
-tle	rock-et	sack-cloth	scat-ter
-vage	roll-er	sad-den	scho″-lar

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Less. 49.	Less. 50.	Less. 51.	Less. 52.
sci-ence	sham-bles	sim-ply	shuf-fle
scoff-er	shame-ful	si"-new	sock-et
scol-lop	shame-less	sin-ful	sod-den
scorn-ful	shape-less	sing-ing	soft-en
scrib-ble	sha-pen	sing-er	so"-lace
scrip-ture	sharp-en	sin-gle	so"-lemn
scru-ple	sharp-er	sin-ner	so"-lid
scuf-fle	shat-ter	si-ren	sor-did
scull-er	shear-ing	sis-ter	sor-row
sculp-ture	shel-ter	sit-ting	sor-ry
scur-vy	shep-herd	skil-ful	sot-tish
seam-less	she"-riff	skil-let	sound-ness
sea-son	sher-ry	skim-mer	span-gle
se-cret	shil-ling	slack-en	spar-kle
seed-less	shi-ning	slan-der	spar-row
see-ing	ship-wreck	slat-tern	spat-ter
seem-ly	shock-ing	sla-vish	speak-er
sell-er	short-er	sleep-er	speech-less
se"-nate	short-en	slee-py	spee-dy
sense-less	sho"-vel	slip-per	spin-dle
sen-tence	should-er	sli-ver	spin-ner
se-quel	show-er	slop-py	spi"-rit
ser-mon	shuf-fle	sloth-ful	spit-tle
ser-pent	shut-ter	slub-ber	spite-ful
ser-vant	shut-tle	slug-gard	splint-er
ser-vice	sick-en	slum-ber	spo-ken
set-ter	sick-ness	smell-ing	sport-ing
set-tle	sight-less	smug-gle	spot-less
shab-by	sig-nal	smut-ty	sprin-kle
shac-kle	si-lence	snat-fle	spun-gy
sha"-dow	si-lent	snag-gy	squan-der
shag-gy	sim-per	snap-per	squeam-ish
shal-low	sim-ple	sneak-ing	sta-ble

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Less. 53.	Less 54.	Less. 55.	Less. 56.
stag-ger	stub-born	swea"-ty	telk-er
stag-nate	stu-dent	sweep-ing	tem-per
stall-fed	stum-ble	sweet-en	tem-pest
stam-mer	stur-dy	sweet-ness	tem-ple
stan-dish	sub-ject	swell-ing	tempt-er
sta-ple	suc-cour	swift-ness	té-nant
star-tle	suck-ling	swim-ming	ten-der
state-ly	sud-den	sys-tem	ter-race
sta-ting	suf-fer	Tab-by	ter-ror
sta-tue	sul-len	ta-ble	tes-ty
sta"-ture	sul-ly	tac-kle	tet-ter
sta"-ture	sul-tan	ta-ker	thank-ful
stead-fast	sul-try	ta"-lent	thatch-er
stee-ple	sum-mer	tal-low	thaw-ing
steer-age	sum-mit	tal-ly	there-fore
stic-kle	sum-mons	tame-ly	thick-et
stiff-en	sun-day	tam-my	thiev-ish
sti-fle	sun-der	tam-per	thim-ble
still-ness	sun-dry	tan-gle	think-ing
stin-gy	sup-per	tan-kard	thirs-ty
stir-rup	sup-ple	tan-sy	thor-ny
sto"-mach	sure-ty	ta-per	thorn-back
sto-ny	sur-feit	tap-ster	thought-ful
stor-my	sur-ly	tar-dy	thou-sand
sto-ry	sur-name	tar-get	thrash-er
stout-ness	sur-plice	tar-ry	threa-ten
strag-gle	swab-by	tar-tar	throb-bing
stran-gle	swad-dle	taste-less	thump-ing
strick-en	swag-ger	tas-ter	thun-der
strict-ly	swal-low	tat-tle	thurs-day
stri-king	swan-skin	taw-dry	tick-et
strip-ling	swar-thy	taw-ny	tic-kle
struc-ture	swear-ing	tay-lor	ti-dy

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Less. 57.	Less. 58.	Less. 59.	Less. 60.
tight-en	trans-fer	tu-mid	vá-grant
till-age	trea-cle	tu-mour	vain-ly
till-er	trea-son	tu-mult	va"-lid
tim-ber	trea"-sure	tun-nel	val-ley
time-ly	trea-tise	tur-bap	va"-nish
tinc-ture	treat-ment	tur-bid	van-quith
tin-der	trea-ty	tur-key	var-let
tin-gle	trem-ble	turn-er	var-nish
tin-ker	trench-er	tur-nip	va-ry
tin-sel	tres-pass	turn-stile	vas-sal
tip-pet	tri"-bune	tur-ret	vel-vet
tip-ple	tric-kle	tur-tle	vend-er
tire-some	tri-fle	tu-tor	ve"-nom
ti-tle	trig-ger	twi-light	ven-ture
tit-ter	trim-mer	twin-kle	ver-dant
tit-tle	tri"-ple	twit-ter	ver-dict
toil-et	trip-ping	tym-bal	ver-gers
to-ken	tri-umph	ty-rant	ver-juice
ton-nage	troop-er	Um-pire	ver-min
tor-ment	tro-phy	un-cle	vers-ed
tor-rent	trou"-ble	un-der	ver-vain
tor-ture	trow-sers	up-per	ve"-ry
to-tal	tru-ant	up-right	ves-per
tot-ter	truc-kle	up-shot	ves-try
tow-el	tru-ly	up-ward	vex-ed
tow-er	trum-pet	ur-gent	vi"-car
town-ship	trun-dle	u-rine	vic-tor
tra-ding	trus-ty	u-sage	vi"-gour
traf-fic	tuck-er	use-ful	vil-lain
trai-tor	tues-day	ush-er	vint-ner
tram-mel	tu-lip	ut-most	vi-ol
tram-ple	tum-ble	ut-ter	vi-per
tran-script	tum-bler	Va-cant	vir-gin

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Lesf. 61.	Lesf. 62.	Lesf. 63.	Lesf. 64.
vir-tue	wal-nut	weal-thy	wo-ful
vi"-sage	wan-der	wea"-pon	won-der
vi"-sit	want-ing	wea"-ther	wor-ship
vix-en	wan-ton	weep-ing	wrong-ful
vo-cal	war-fare	weigh-ty	Year-ly
vold-er	war-like	wel-fare	yearn-ing
vol-ley	war-rant	wheat-en	yel-low
vo"-mit	war-ren	whis-per	yeo-man
voy-age	wash-ing	whis-tle	yield-er
vul-gar	wasp-ish	whole-some	yon-der
vul-ture	waste-ful	wick-ed	young-er
Wa-fer	wa-ter	wi"-dow	young-ster
wag-gish	watch-ful	will-ing	youth-ful
wag-tail	wat-tle	wind-ward	Za-ny
wait-er	wa-ver	win-ter	zea"-lot
wake-ful	way-lay	wis-dom	zea" lous
wal-let	way-ward	wit-less	ze-nith
wal-low	wea-ken	wit-ness	ze"-phyr
walk-er	wea-ry	wit-ty	zig-zag.

TABLE IX.

Entertaining and instructive Lessons, in Words not exceeding TWO *Syllables.*

Lesson 1.

The dog barks. The hog grunts. The pig squeaks. The horse neighs. The cock crows. The ass brays. The cat purs. The kit-ten mews. The bull bel-lows. The cow lows. The calf bleats. Sheep al-so bleat. The li-on roars. The wolf howls. The ty-ger growls. The fox barks. Mice squeak. The frog croaks. The spar-row chirps. The swal-low

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swal-low twit-ters. The rook caws, The bit-tern boms. The tur-key gob-bles. The pea-cock screams. The bee-tle hums. The duck quacks. The goose cac-kles. Mon-keys chat-ter. The owl hoots. The screech-owl shrieks. The snake his-ses. Lit-tle boys and girls talk and read.

Lesson 2.

I want my din-ner: I want pud-ding. It is not rea-dy yet: it will be rea-dy soon, then Tho-mas shall have his din-ner. Lay the cloth. Where are the knives and forks, and plates? The clock strikes one: take up the din-ner. May I have some meat? No: you shall have some-thing ni-cer Here is some ap-ple dump-ling for you; and here are some peas and some beans, and car-rots, and tur-nips, and rice pud-ding, and bread.

Lesson 3.

There was a lit-tle boy; he was not a big boy, for if he had been a big boy, I sup-pose he would have been wi-ser; but this was a lit-tle boy, not high-er than the ta-ble, and his pa-pa and mam-ma sent him to school. It was a very plea-sant morn-ing; the sun shone, and the birds sung on the trees. Now this lit-tle boy did not love his book much, for he was but a sil-ly lit-tle boy, as I said before, and he had a great mind to play in-stead of go-ing to school. And he saw a bee fly-ing a-bout, first up-on one flow-er, and then up-on an-o-ther; so he said, Pret-ty bee! will you come and play with me? But the bee said, No, I must not be i-dle, I must go and ga-ther ho-ney. Then the lit-tle boy met a dog: and he said, Dog! will you play with me? But the dog said, No, I must not be i-dle, I am go-ing to watch my mas-ter's house, must

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I must make haste for fear bad men may get in. Then the lit-tle boy went to a hay-rick, and he saw a bird pull-ing some hay out of the hay-rick, and he said, Bird! will you come and play with me? But the bird said, No, I must not be i-dle, I must get some hay to build my nest with, and some moss and some wool. So the bird flew a-way. Then the lit-tle boy saw a horse, and he said, Horse! will you play with me? But the horse said, No, I must not be i-dle; I must go and plough, or else there will be no corn to make bread of. Then the lit-tle boy thought to him-self, What, is no-bo-dy i-dle? then lit-tle boys must not be i-dle nei-ther. So he made haste, and went to school, and learn-ed his les-son ve-ry well, and the mas-ter said he was a ve-ry good boy.

Lesson 4.

Tho-mas, what a clo-ver thing it is to read! A lit-tle while ago, you know, you could on-ly read lit-tle words; and you were for-ced to spell them, c-a-t, cat; d-o-g, dog. Now you can read pret-ty sto-ries, and I am go-ing to tell you some.

I will tell you a sto-ry a-bout a lamb.—There was once a shep-herd, who had a great ma-ny sheep and lambs. He took a great deal of care of them; and gave them sweet fresh grass to eat, and clear wa-ter to drink; and if they were sick, he was ve-ry good to them; and when they climb-ed up a steep hill, and the lambs were tir-ed, he u-sed to car-ry them in his arms; and when they were all eat-ing their sup-pers in the field, he u-sed to sit up-on a style, and play them a tune, and sing to them; and so they were hap-py sheep and lambs. But al-ways at night this shep-herd u-sed to pen them

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up

up in a fold. Now they were all very hap-py as I told you, and lov-ed the shep-herd dear-ly, that was so good to them—all ex-cept one fool-ish lit-tle lamb. And this lamb did not like to be shut up al-ways at night in the fold; and she came to her mo-ther who was a wise old sheep, and said to her, I won-der why we are shut up so all night! the dogs are not shut up, and why should we be shut up? I think it is very hard, and I will get a-way if I can, that I will, for I like to run a-bout where I please, and I think it is very plea-sant in the woods by moon-light. Then the old sheep said to her, You are very sil-ly, you lit-tle lamb, you had bet-ter stay in the fold. The shep-herd is so good to us, that we should al-ways do as he bids us; and if you wan-der a-bout by your-self, I dare say you will come to some harm. I dare say not. said the lit-tle lamb.

And so when the night came, and the shep-herd call-ed them all to come in-to the fold, she would not come, but hid her-self; and when the rest of the lambs were all in the fold, and fast a-sleep, she came out, and jump-ed, and frisk-ed, and dan-ced a-bout; and she got out of the field, and got into a fo-rest full of trees, and a very fierce wolf came rush-ing out of a cave, and howl-ed very loud. Then the sil-ly lamb wish-ed she had been shut up in the fold; but the fold was a great way off: and the wolf saw her, and seiz-ed her, and car-ried her away to a dis-mal dark den, spread all o-ver with bones and blood; and there the wolf had two cubs, and the wolf said to them, "Here I have brought you a young fat lamb": and so the cubs took her, and growl-ed over her a

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lit-tle while, and then tore her to pie-ces and ate her up.

Lesson 5.

There was once a lit-tle boy, who was a sad cow-ard. He was a-fraid of al-most a-ny thing. He was a-fraid of the two lit-tle kids, Nan-ny and Bil-ly, when they came and put their no-ses through the pales of the court; and he would not pull Bil-ly by the beard. What a sil-ly lit-tle boy he was! Pray what was his name? Nay in-deed, I shall not tell you his name, for you would make game of him. Well, he was ve-ry much a-fraid of dogs too: he al-ways cri-ed if a dog bark-ed, and ran a-way, and took hold of his mam-ma's a-pron like a ba-by. What a fool-ish fel-low he was!

Well; this sim-ple boy was walk-ing by him-self one day, and a pret-ty black dog came out of a house, and said, Bow wow, bow wow; and came to the lit-tle boy, and jump-ed up-on him, and want-ed to play with him; but the lit-tle boy ran a-way. The dog ran af-ter him, and cri-ed lou-der, Bow, wow, wow; but he only meant to say, Good morn-ing, how do you do? but this lit-tle boy was sad-ly a-fraid, and ran a-way as fast as ev-er he could, with-out look-ing be-fore him, and he tum-bled into a ve-ry dir-ty ditch, and there he lay cry-ing at the bot-tom of the ditch, for he could not get out: and I be-lieve he would have lain there all day, but the dog was so good, that he went to the house where the lit-tle boy liv-ed on pur-pose to tell them where he was. So, when he came to the house he scratch-ed at the door, and said, Bow wow; for he could not speak a-ny plain-er. So they came to the door.

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What do you want, you Black dog? We do not know you. Then the dog went to Ralph the ser-vant, and pull-ed him by the coat, and pull-ed him till he brought him to the ditch; and the dog and Ralph be-tween them got the lit-tle boy out of the ditch: but he was all over mud, and quite wet, and all the folks laugh-ed at him be-cause he was a cow-ard.

Lesson 6.

One day, in the month of June, Thomas had got all his things ready to set out on a little jaunt of pleasure with a few of his friends, but the sky became black with thick clouds, and on that account he was forced to wait some time in suspense. Being at last stopped by a heavy shower of rain, he was so vexed that he could not refrain from tears, and sitting down in a sulky humour, would not suffer any one to comfort him.

Towards night the clouds began to vanish; the sun shone with great brightness, and the whole face of nature seemed to be changed. Robert then took Thomas with him into the fields; and the freshness of the air, the music of the birds, and the greenness of the grass, filled him with pleasure. "Do you see," said Robert, "what a change has taken place? Last night the ground was parched; the flowers, and all the things, seemed to droop. To what cause must we impute this happy change?" Struck with the folly of his own conduct in the morning, Thomas was forced to admit, that the useful rain which fell that morning had done all this good.

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TABLE X.

Words of TWO *Syllables, accented on the second.*

Lesson 1.	Lesson 2.	Lesson 3.	Lesson 4.
A-base	a-go	as-cent	be-fore
a-bate	a-larm	a-shore	be-head
ab-hor	a-las	a-side	be-hold
ab-jure	a-lert	as-sault	be-lieve
a-bove	a-like	as-sent	be-neath
a-bout	a-live	as-sert	be-nign
ab-solve	al-lege	as-sist	be-numb
ab-surd	al-lot	as-sume	be-quest
ac-cept	al-lude	as-sure	be-seech
ac-count	al-lure	a-stray	be-seem
ac-cuse	al-ly	a-stride	be-set
ac-quaint	a-loft	a-tone	be-sides
ac-quire	a-lone	at-tend	be-siege
ac-quit	a-long	at-test	be-smear
ad-duce	a-loof	at-tire	be-smoke
ad-here	a-maze	at-tract	be-speak
ad-jure	a-mend	a-vail	be-stir
ad-just	a-mong	a-vast	be-stow
ad-mit	a-muse	a-venge	be-stride
a-dorn	an-noy	a-verse	be-tide
ad-vice	ap-peal	a-vert	be-times
ad-vise	ap-pear	a-void	be-tray
a-far	ap-pease	a-vow	be-troth
af-fair	ap-plaud	aus-tere	be-tween
af-fix	ap-ply	a-wait	be-wail
af-flict	ap-point	a-wake	be-ware
af-front	ap-proach	a-ware	be-witch
a-fraid	ap-prove	a-wry	be-yond
a-gain	a-rise	Bap-tize	blas-pheme
a gainst	ar-raign	be-cause	block-ade
ag-gress	ar-rest	be-come	bom-bard
ag-grieve	as-cend	be-dawb	bu-reau

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Lesf. 5.	Less. 6.	Less. 7.	Less. 8.
Ca-bal	com-prise	con-nive	De-bar
ca-jole	com-pute	con-sent	de-base
cal-cine	con-ceal	con-serve	de-bate
ca-nal	con-cede	con-sign	de-bauch
ca-pot	con-ceit	con-sist	de-cay
ca-price	con-ceive	con-sole	de-cease
car-bine	con-cern	con-sort	de-ceit
ca-ress	con-cert	con-spire	de-ceive
car-mine	con-cise	con-strain	de-cide
ca-rouse	con-clude	con-straint	de-claim
cas-cade	con-coct	con-stringe	de-clare
ce-ment	con-cur	con-struct	de-cline
cock-ade	con-demn	con-sult	de-coct
co-here	con-dense	con-sume	de-coy
col-lect	con-dign	con-tain	de-cree
com-bine	con-dole	con-tempt	de-cry
com-mand	con-duce	con-tend	de-duct
com-mend	con-duct	con-tent	de-face
com-ment	con-fer	con-test	de-fame
com-mit	con-fess	con-tort	de-feat
com-mode	con-fide	con-tract	de-fect
com-mune	con-fine	con-trast	de-fence
com-mute	con-firm	con-trol	de-fend
com-pact	con-form	con-vene	de-fer
com-pare	con-found	con-verse	de-file
com-pel	con-front	con-vert	de-fine
com-pile	con-fuse	con-vey	de-form
com-plain	con-fute	con-vict	de-fraud
com-plete	con-geal	con-vince	de-grade
com-ply	con-gest	con-voke	de-gree
com-port	con-join	con-vulse	de-ject
com-pose	con-joint	cor-rect	de-lay
com-pound	con-jure	cor-rupt	de-light
com-press	con-nect	cur-tail	de-lude

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Less. 9.	Less. 10.	Less. 11.	Less. 12.
de-mand	de-spond	dis-junct	di-vine
de-mean	de-stroy	dis-like	di-vorce
de-mise	de-tach	dis-mast	di-vulge
de-mit	de-tain	dis-may	dra-goon
de-mur	de-tect	dis-miss	E-clipse
de-mure	de-ter	dis-mount	ef-face
de-note	de-test	dis-own	ef-fect
de-nounce	de-vise	dis-pand	ef-fuse
de-ny	de-volve	dis-part	e-ject
de-part	de-vote	dis-pel	e-lapse
de-pend	de-vour	dis-pend	e-late
de-pict	de-vout	dis-pense	e-lect
de-plore	dif-fuse	dis-perse	e-lude
de-pone	di-gest	dis-place	el-lipse
de-port	di-gress	dis-plant	em-balm
de-pose	di-late	dis-play	em-bark
de-prave	di-lute	dis-please	em-boss
de-press	di-rect	dis-port	em-brace
de-prive	dis-arm	dis-pose	em-pale
de-pute	dis-burse	dis-praise	em-plead
de-ride	dis-cern	dis-sect	em-ploy
de-robe	dis-charge	dis-solve	en act
de-scant	dis-claim	dis-til	en-chant
de-scend	dis-close	dis-tinct	en-close
de-scribe	dis-course	dis-tort	en-dear
de-sert	dis-creet	dis-tract	en-dite
de-serve	dis-cuss	dis-tress	en-dorse
de-sign	dis-dain	dis-trust	en-due
de-sire	dis-ease	dis-turb	en-dure
de-sist	dis-gorge	dis-use	en-force
de-spair	dis-grace	di-verge	en-gage
de-spise	dis-guise	di-vert	en-grail
de-spite	dis-gust	di-vest	en-grave
de-spoil	dis-join	di-vide	en-gross

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Less. 13.	Less. 14.	Less. 15.	Less. 16.
en-hance	ex-act	ex-tinct	gri-mace
en-join	ex-ceed	ex-tol	gro-tesque
en-joy	ex-cel	ex-tort	im-bibe
en-large	ex-cept	ex-tract	im-bue
en-rage	ex-cess	ex-treme	im-mense
en-rich	ex-change	ex-ude	im-merse
en-robe	ex-cise	ex-ult	im-mure
en-rol	ex-cite	Fa-tigue	im-pair
en-slave	ex-claim	fer-ment	im-part
en-sue	ex-clude	fif-teen	im-peach
en-sure	ex-cuse	fo-ment	im-pede
en-tail	ex-empt	for-bade	im-pel
en-throne	ex-ert	for-bear	im-pend
en-tice	ex-hale	for-bid	im-plant
en-tire	ex-haust	fore-bode	im-plore
en-tomb	ex-hort	fore-close	im-ply
en-trap	ex-ist	fore-doom	im-port
en-treat	ex-pand	fore-go	im-pose
en-twine	ex-pent	fore-know	im-press
e-quip	ex-pend	fore-run	im-print
e-rase	ex-pence	fore-show	im-prove
e-rect	ex-pert	fore-see	im-pure
e-scape	ex-pire	fore-stal	im-pute
e-scort	ex-plain	fore-tel	in-cite
e-spouse	ex-plode	fore-warn	in-cline
e-spy	ex-ploit	for-give	in-clude
e-state	ex-plore	for-lorn	in-crease
e-steem	ex-port	for-sake	in-cur
e-vade	ex-pose	for-swear	in-deed
e-vent	ex-pound	forth-with	in-dent
e-vert	ex-press	ful-fil	in-duce
e-vict	ex-punge	Gal-loon	in-dulge
e-vince	ex-tend	ga-zette	in-fect
e-voke	ex-tent	gen-teel	in-fer

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Less. 17.	Less. 18.	Less. 19.	Less. 20.
in-fest	in-veigh	mis-print	out-leap
in-firm	in-vent	mis-quote	out-live
in-flame	in-vert	mis-rule	out-right
in-flate	in-vest	mis-take	out-run
in-flect	in-vite	mis-teach	out-sail
in-flict	in-voke	mis-trust	out-shine
in-form	in-volve	mis-use	out-shoot
in-fuse	in-ure	mo-lest	out-sit
in-grate	Ja-pan	mo-rose	out-stare
in-here	je-june	Neg-lect	out-strip
in-ject	jo-cose	O-bey	out-walk
in lay	La-ment	ob-ject	out-weigh
in-list	lam-poon	ob-late	out-wit
in-quire	Ma-raud	o-blige	Pa-rade
in-sane	ma-chine	ob-lique	pa-role
in-scribe	main-tain	ob-scure	par-take
in-sert	ma-lign	ob-serve	pa-trol
in-sist	ma-nure	ob-struct	per-cuss
in-snare	ma-rine	ob-tain	per-form
in-spect	ma-ture	ob-tend	per-fume
in-spire	mis-cal	ob-trude	per-fuse
in-stall	mis-cast	ob-tuse	per-haps
in-stil	mis-chance	oc-cult	per-mit
in-struct	mis-count	oc cur	per-plex
in sult	mis-deed	of-fend	per-sist
in-tend	mis-deem	op-pose	per-spire
in-tense	mis-give	op-press	per-suade
in-ter	mis-hap	or-dain	per-tain
in-thral	mis-judge	out-bid	per-vade
in-trench	mis-lay	out-brave	per-verse
in-trigue	mis-lead	out-dare	per-vert
in-trude	mis-name	out-do	pe-ruse
in-trust	mis-spend	out-face	pla-card
in-vade	mis-place	out-grow	pos-sess

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Less. 21.	Less. 22.	Less. 23.	Less. 24.
post-pone	pro-mulge	re-cline	re-hear
pre-cede	pro-nounce	re-cluse	re-ject
pre-clude	pro-pel	re-coil	re-joice
pre-dict	pro-pense	re-coin	re-join
pre-fer	pro-pose	re-cord	re-lapse
pre-fix	pro-pound	re-count	re-late
pre-judge	pro-rogue	re-course	re-lax
pre-mise	pro-scribe	re-cruit	re-lay
pre-pare	pro-tect	re-cur	re-lease
pre-pense	pro-tend	re-dawb	re-lent
pre-sage	pro-test	re-deem	re-lief
pre-scribe	pro-tract	re-doubt	re-lieve
pre-sent	pro-trude	re-dound	re-light
pre-serve	pro-vide	re-dress	re-lume
pre-side	pro-voke	re-duce	re-ly
pre-sume	pur-loin	re-fect	re-main
pre-tence	pur-sue	re-fer	re-mand
pre-tend	pur-suit	re-fine	re-mark
pre-text	pur-vey	re-fit	re-mind
pre-vail	Re-bate	re-flect	re-miss
pre-vent	re-bel	re-float	re-morse
pro-ceed	re-bound	re-flow	re-mote
pro-claim	re-buff	re-form	re-move
pro-cure	re-build	re-fract	re-mount
pro-duce	re-buke	re-frain	re-new
pro-fane	re-cal	re-fresh	re-nounce
pro-fess	re-cant	re-fund	re-nown
pro-found	re-cede	re-fuse	re-pair
pro-fuse	re-ceipt	re-fute	re-past
pro-ject	re-ceive	re-gain	re-pay
pro-late	re-cess	re-gale	re-peal
pro-lix	re-charge	re-gard	re-peat
pro-long	re-cite	re-grate	re-pel
pro-mote	re-claim	re-gret	re-pent

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Less. 25.	Less. 26.	Less. 27.	Less. 28.
re-pine	re-volve	sus-pend	un-clasp
re-place	re-ward	sus-pense	un-close
re-plete	ro-mance	There-on	un-couth
re-ply	Sa-lute	there-of	un-do
re-port	se-clude	there-with	un-done
re-pose	se-cure	tor-ment	un-dress
re-press	se-dan	tra-duce	un-fair
re-prieve	se-date	trans-act	un-fed
re-print	se-duce	trans-cend	un-fit
re-proach	se-lect	tran-scribe	un-fold
re-proof	se-rene	trans-fer	un-gird
re-prove	se-vere	tran form	un-girt
re-pulse	sin-cere	trans-gress	un-glue
re-pute	sub-due	trans-late	un-hinge
re-quest	sub-duct	trans-mit	un-hook
re-quire	sub-join	tran-spire	un-horse
re-quite	sub-lime	trans-plant	un-hurt
re-seat	sub-mit	trans-pose	u-nite
re-scind	sub-orn	tre-pan	un-just
re-serve	sub-scribe	trus-tee	un-knit
re-sign	sub-side	Un-apt	un-known
re-sist	sub-sist	un-bar	un-lace
re-solve	sub-tract	un-bend	un-lade
re-spect	sub-vert	un-bind	un-like
re-store	suc-ceed	un-blest	un-load
re-tain	suc-cinct	un-bolt	un-lock
re-tard	suf-fice	un-born	un-loose
re-tire	sug-gest	un-bought	un-man
re-treat	sup-ply	un-bound	un-mask
re-turn	sup-port	un-brace	un-moor
re-venge	sup-pose	un-case	un-paid
re-vere	sup-press	un-caught	un-ripe
re-vile	sur-round	un-chain	un-safe
re-volt	sur-vey	un-chaste	un-say

Less. 29.	un-taught	up braid	with-hold
un-ſeen	un-tie	up hold	with-in
un-ſhod	un-true	u-ſurp	with-out
un-found	un-twist	Where-as	with-ſtand
un-ſpent	un-wise	with-al	Your-ſelf
un-ſtop	un-yoke	with-draw	your-ſelves

TABLE XI.

Entertaining and instructive Lessons, in Words not exceeding THREE *Syllables.*

Leſſon 1.

GOLD is of a deep yellow colour. It is very pretty and bright. It is a great deal hea-vi-er than any thing elſe. Men dig it out of the ground. Shall I take my ſpade and got ſome? No, there is none in this country. It comes from a great way off; and it lies deeper a great deal than you could dig with your ſpade. Guineas are made of gold; and ſo are half guineas, and watches ſometimes. The looking-glaſs frame, and the picture frames, are gilt with gold. What is leaf gold? It is gold beaten very thin; thinner than leaves of paper.

Leſſon 2.

Silver is white and ſhining. Spoons are made of ſilver, and waiters, and crowns, and half-crowns, and ſhillings, and ſix-pen-ces. Silver comes from a great way off; from Peru.

Copper is red. The kettles and pots are made of copper; and braſs is made of copper. Braſs is bright and yellow, almost like gold. The fauce-

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pan

pans are made of brass; and the locks upon the door, and the can-dle-sticks. What is that green upon the sauce-pan? It is rusty; the green is called ver-di-gris; it would kill you if you were to eat it.

Lesson 3.

Iron i very hard. It is not pretty; but I do not know what we should do without it, for it makes us a great many things. The tongs, and the poker, and shovel, are made of iron. Go and ask Dobbin if he can plough without the plough-share. Well, what does he say? He says No, he cannot. But the plough-share is made of iron. Will iron melt in the fire? Put the poker in and try. Well, is it melted? No, but it is red hot, and soft; it will bend. But I will tell you, Charles; Iron will melt in a very, very hot fire, when it has been in a great while; then it will melt. Come, let us go to the smith's shop. What is he doing? He has a forge: he blows the fire with a great pair of bellows to make the iron hot. Now it is hot. Now he takes it out with the tongs, and puts it upon the anvil. Now he beats it with a hammer. How hard he works! The sparks fly about: pretty bright sparks! What is the black-smith making? He is making nails, and horse-shoes, and a great many things.

Lesson 4.

Steel is made of iron. Steel is very bright, and hard. Knives and scissars are made of steel.

Lead is soft, and very heavy. Here is a piece: lift it. There is lead in the casement; and the spout is lead, and the cistern is lead, and bullets

are

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are made of lead. Will lead melt in the fire? Try: throw a piece in. Now it is all melted, and runs down among the aſhes below the grate. What a pretty bright-colour it is of now!

Tin is white and ſoft. It is bright too. The dripping pan and the re-flect-or are all co-ver-ed with tin.

Qick-ſil-ver is very bright, like ſilver: and it is very heavy. See how it runs about! You cannot catch it. You cannot pick it up. There is quick-ſil-ver in the wea-ther-glaſs.

Gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, tin, quick-ſil-ver: one, two, three, four, five, ſix, ſeven, metals. They are all dug out of the ground.

Leſſon 5.

There was a little boy whoſe name was Harry; and his papa and mamma ſent him to ſchool. Now Harry was a clever fellow, and loved his book; and he got to be firſt in his claſs. So his mamma got up one morning very early, and called Betty the maid, and ſaid, Betty, I think we muſt make a cake for Harry, for he has learned his book very well. And Betty ſaid, Yes, with all my heart. So they made a nice cake. It was very large, and ſtuffed full of plums and ſweetmeats, orange and citron; and it was iced all over with ſugar: it was white and ſmooth on the top like ſnow. So this cake was ſent to the ſchool. When little Harry ſaw it he was very glad, and jumped about for joy; and he hardly staid for a knife to cut a piece, but gnawed it with his teeth. So he ate till the bell rang for ſchool, and after ſchool he

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ate again, and ate till he went to bed; nay, he laid his cake under his pillow, and sat up in the night to eat some.

He ate till it was all gone.—But soon after, this little boy was very sick, and e-ve-ry body said, I wonder what is the matter with Harry: he used to be brisk, and play about more nimbly than any of the boys; and now he looks pale and is very ill. And some-bo-dy said, Harry has had a rich cake, and eaten it all up very soon, and that has made him ill. So they sent for Doctor Rhubarb, and he gave him I do not know how much bitter physic. Poor Harry did not like it at all, but he was forced to take it, or else he would have died, you know. So at last he got well again, but his mamma said she would send him no more cakes.

Lesson 6.

Now there was an-o-ther boy, who was one of Harry's school-fel-lows; his name was Peter; the boys used to call him Peter Careful. And Peter had written his mamma a very clean pretty letter; there was not one blot in it all. So his mamma sent him a cake. Now Peter thought with himself, I will not make myself sick with this good cake, as silly Harry did; I will keep it a great while. So he took the cake, and tugged it up stairs. It was very heavy: he could hardly carry it. And he locked it up in his box, and once a day he crept slily up stairs, and ate a very little piece, and then locked his box again. So he kept it sev-er-al weeks and it was not gone, for it was very large; but, behold! the mice got into the box and nibbled some. And the cake grew dry and mouldy,

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and at laſt was good for nothing at all. So he was o-bli-ged to throw it away, and it grieved him to the very heart.

Leſſon 7.

Well; there was an-o-ther little boy at the ſame ſchool, whoſe name was Richard. And one day his mamma ſent him a cake, becauſe ſhe loved him dearly, and he loved her dearly. So when the cake came, Richard ſaid to his ſchool-fel-lows, I have got a cake, come let us go and eat it. So they came about him like a parcel of bees; and Richard took a ſlice of cake himſelf, and then gave a piece to one, and a piece to an-o-ther, and a piece to an-o-ther, till it was almoſt gone. Then Richard put the reſt by, and ſaid, I will eat it to-morrow.

He then went to play, and the boys all played to-ge-ther mer-ri-ly. But ſoon after an old blind Fiddler came into the court: he had a long white beard; and becauſe he was blind, he had a little dog in a ſtring to lead him. So he came into the court, and ſat down upon a ſtone, and ſaid, My pretty lads, if you will, I will play you a tune. And they all left off their ſport, and came and ſtood round him. And Richard ſaw that while he played the tears ran down his cheeks. And Richard ſaid, Old man, why do you cry? And the old man ſaid, Becauſe I am very hungry: I have no-bo-dy to give me any dinner or ſupper: I have nothing in the world but this little dog; and I cannot work. If I could work I would. Then Richard went, without ſaying a word, and fetched the reſt of his cake, which he had in-tend-ed to have eaten an-o-ther day, and he ſaid, Here, old man; here is ſome cake for you.

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The old man ſaid, Where is it? for I am blind, I cannot ſee it. So Richard put it into his hat. And the Fiddler thanked him, and Richard was more glad than if he had eaten ten cakes.

Pray which do you love beſt? Do you love Harry beſt, or Peter beſt, or Richard best?

Leſſon 8.

The nobleſt employment for the mind of man is to ſtudy the works of the Creator. To him whom the ſcience of nature delighteth, every object bringeth a proof of his God. His mind is lifted up to heaven every moment, and his life ſhews what idea he entertains of eternal wiſdom. If he caſt his eye towards the clouds, will he not find the heavens full of its wonders? If he look down on the earth, doth not the worm proclaim to him, "Leſs than infinite power could not have formed me?"

While the planets purſue their courſes; while the ſun remaineth in his place; while the comet wandereth through ſpace, and returneth to its deſtined ſpot again; who but God could have formed them? Behold how awful their ſplendour! yet they do not diminiſh; lo, how rapid their motion! yet one runneth not in the way of another. Look down upon the earth, and ſee its produce; examine its bowels, and behold what they contain: have not wiſdom and power ordained the whole? Who biddeth the graſs to ſpring up? Who watereth it at its due ſeaſons? Behold the ox croppeth it; the horſe and the ſheep, do not they feed upon it? Who is he that provideth for them, but the Lord?

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TABLE XII.

Words of THREE *Syllables, accented on the* FIRST *Syllable.*

Lesson 1.	Lesson 2.	Lesson 3.
Ab-di-cate	Ba″-che-lor	Ca″-bi-net
ab-ju-gate	back-sli-der	cal-cu-late
ab-ro-gate	back-ward-ness	ca″-len-dar
ab-so-lute	bail-ā-ble	ca″-pi-tal
ac-ci-dent	bal-der-dash	cap-ti-vate
ac-cu-rate	ba″-nish-ment	car-di-nal
ac-tu-ate	bar-ba-rous	care-ful-ly
ad-ju-tant	bar-ren-ness	car-mel-ite
ad-mi-ral	bar′-ris-ter	car-pen-ter
ad-vo-cate	bash-ful-ness	ca″-su-al
af-fa-ble	bat-tle-ment	ca″-su-ist
a″-go-ny	beau-ti-ful	ca″-ta-logue
al-der-man	be″-ne-fice	ca″-te-chise
a-li-en	be″-ne-fit	ca″-te-chism
am-nes-ty	bi″-got-ry	ce″-le-brate
am-pli-fy	blas-phe-my	cen-tu-ry
a″-nar-chy	blood-suck-er	cer-ti-fy
an-ces-tor	blun-der-buss	cham-ber-maid
a″-ni-mal	blun-der-er	cham-pi-on
a″-ni-mate	blun-der-ing	cha″-rac-ter
an-nu-al	blus-ter-er	cha″-ri-ty
ap-pe-tite	bois-te-rous	chas-tise-ment
a″-ra-ble	book-bind-er	chi″-val-ry
ar-gu-ment	bor-row-er	che″-mi-cal
ar-mo-ry	bot-tom-less	che″-mis-try
ar′-ro-gant	bot-tom-ry	cin-na-mon
at-tri-bute	boun-ti-ful	cir-cu-late
a″-va-rice	bro-ther-ly	cir-cum-flex
[illegible]-di-tor	bur-den-some	cir-cum-spect
[illegible]-gu-ry	bur-gla-ry	cir-cum-stance
[illegible]-tho-rize	bu-ri-al	cla″-mor-ous

Lesson 4.	Lesson 5.	Lesson 6.
clas″-ri-fy	cor-pu-lent	de″-li-cate
clas-si-cal	cos-tive-ness	de″-pu-ty
clean-li-ness	cost-li-ness	de″-ro-gate
co-gen-cy	co″-ve-nant	de″-so-late
cog-ni-zance	co″-ver-ing	des-pe-rate
co″-le-ny	co″-vet-ous	des-ti-ny
co″-me-dy	coun-sel-lor	des-ti-tute
com-fort-less	coun-ten-ance	de″-tri-ment
co″-mi-cal	coun-ter-feit	de-vi-ate
com-pa-ny	coun-ter-pane	di-a-dem
com-pe-tent	cour-te-ous	di-a-logue
com-ple-ment	court-li-ness	di-a-per
com-pli-ment	cow-ard-ice	di″-li-gence
com-pro-mise	craf-ti-ness	dis-ci-pline
con-fer-ence	cre″-di-ble	dis-lo-cate
con-fi-dence	cre″-di-tor	do″-cu-ment
con-flu-ence	cri″-mi-nal	do-lo-rous
con-gru-ous	cri″-ti-cal	dow-a-ger
con-ju-gal	cro″-co-dile	dra-pe-ry
con-quer-or	crook-ed-ness	dul-ci-mer
con-se-crate	cru-ci-fy	du-ra-ble
con-se-quence	cru-di-ty	E″-bo-ny
con-son-ant	cru-el-ty	e″-di-tor
con-sta-ble	crus-ti-ness	e″-du-cate
con-stan-cy	cu-bi-cal	e″-le-gant
con-sti-tute	cu-cum-ber	e″-le-ment
con-ti-nence	cul-pa-ble	e″-le-phant
con-tra-ry	cul-ti-vate	e″-le-vate
con-ver-sant	cu-ri-ous	e″-lo-quence
co-pi-ous	cus-to-dy	e″-mi-nent
cor-di-al	cus-to-mer	em-pe-ror
cor-mo-rant	Dan-ger-ous	em-pha-sis
co″-ro-ner	de-cen-cy	e″-mu-late
cor-po-ral	de″-di-cate	e″-ne-my

Lesson 7.	Lesson 8.	Lesson 9.
e″-ner-gy	free-hold-er	gree-di-ness
en-ter-prise	fri″-vo-lous	griev-ous-ly
es-ti-mate	fro-ward-ly	gun-pow-der
e″-ve-ry	fu-ne-ral	Han-di-ly
e″-vi-dent	fur-be-low	hand-ker-chief
ex-cel-lence	fu-ri-ous	har-bin-ger
ex-cel-lent	fur-ni-ture	harm-less-ly
ex-cre-ment	fur-ther-more	har-mo-ny
ex-e-crate	Gain-say-er	haugh-ti-ness
ex-e-cute	gal-lant-ry	hea″-vi-ness
ex-er-cise	gal-le-ry	hep-tar-chy
ex-pi-ate	gar-den-er	he″-rald-ry
ex-qui-site	gar-ni-ture	he″-re-sy
Fa″-bu-lous	gar″-ri-son	he″-re-tic
fa″-cul-ty	gau-di-ly	he″-ri-tage
faith-ful-ly	ge″-ne-ral	her-mi-tage
fal-la-cy	ge″-ne-rate	hi″-de-ous
fal-li-ble	ge″-ne-rous	hind-er-most
fa-ther-less	gen-tle-man	his-to-ry
faul-ti-ly	ge″-nu-ine	hoa-ri-ness
fer-ven-cy	gid-di-ness	ho-li-ness
fes-ti-val	gin-ger-bread	ho″-nes-ty
fe-ver-ish	glim-mer-ing	hope-ful-ness
fil-thi-ly	glo-ri-fy	hor″-rid-ly
fir-ma-ment	glut-ton-ous	hos-pi-tal
fish-e-ry	god-li-ness	hus-band-man
flat-te-ry	gor-man-dize	hy″-po-crite
fla″-tu-lent	go″-vern-ment	I-dle-ness
fool-ish-ness	go″-ver-nor	ig-no-rant
fop-pe-ry	grace-ful-ness	i″-mi-tate
for-ti-fy	gra″-du-ate	im-ple-ment
for-ward-ness	grate-ful-ly	im-pli-cate
frank-in-cense	gra″-ti-fy	im-po-tence
fru-du-lent	gra″-vi-tate	im-pre-cate

Lesson 10.	Lesson 11.	Lesson 12.
im-pu-dent	knot-ti-ly	mel-low-ness
in-di-cate	La-bour-er	me″-lo-dy
in-di-gent	lar-ce-ny	melt-ing-ly
in-do-lent	la″-te-ral	me″-mo-ry
in-dus-try	le″-ga-cy	men-di-cant
in-fa-my	le″-ni-ty	mer-can-tile
in-fan-cy	le″-pro-sy	mer-chan-dise
in-fi-nite	le″-thar-gy	mer-ci-ful
in-flu-ence	le″-ve-ret	mer′-ri-ment
in-ju-ry	li″-be-ral	mi″-ne-ral
in-ner-most	li″-ber-tine	mi″-nis-ter
in-no-cence	li″-ga-ment	mi″-ra-cle
in-no-vate	like-li-hood	mis-chiev-ous
in-so-lent	li-on-ess	mo″-de-rate
in-stant-ly	li″-te-ral	mo″-nu-ment
in-sti-tute	lof-ti-ness	moun-te-bank
in-stru-ment	low-li-ness	mourn-ful-ly
in-ter-course	lu-na-cy	mul-ti-tude
in-ter-dict	lu-na-tic	mu-si-cal
in-ter-est	lux-u ry	mu-ta-ble
in-ter-val	Mag-ni-fy	mu-tu al
in-ter-view	ma′-jes-ty	mys-te-ry
in-ti-mate	main-ten-ance	Na-ked-ness
in-tri-cate	mal-a-port	nar′-ra-tive
in-no-vate	ma″-nage-ment	na″-tu-ral
Jo″-cu-lar	man-ful-ly	ne″-ga-tive
jol-li-ness	ma″-ni-fest	ne″-ther-most
jo-vi-al	man-li-ness	night-in-gale
ju-gu-lar	ma″-nu-al	no″-mi-nate
jus-ti-fy	ma″-nu-script	no″-ta ble
Kid-nap-per	ma-ri gold	no-ta-ry
kil-der-kin	ma″-ri-ner	no-ti-fy
kins-wo-man	mar-row-bone	no″-vel-ist
kna-vish-ly	mas-cu-line	no″-vel-ty

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Lesson 13.	Lesson 14.	Lesson 15.
nou″-rish-ment	pa-pa-cy	plen-ti-ful
nu-me-rous	pa″-ra-dise	plun-der-er
nun-ne-ry	pa″-ra-dox	po-et-ry
nur-se-ry	pa″-ra-graph	po″-li-cy
nu-tri-ment	pa″-ra-pet	po″-li-tic
Ob-du-rate	pa″-ra-phrase	po″-pu-lar
ob-li-gate	pa″ra-site	po″-pu-lous
ob-lo-quy	pa″-ro-dy	pos-si-ble
ob-so-lete	pa-tri-arch	po-ta-ble
ob-sta-cle	pa″-tron-age	po-ten-tate
ob-sti-nate	peace-a-ble	po″-ver-ty
ob-vi-ous	pec-to-ral	prac-ti-cal
oc-cu-py	pe″-cu-late	pre-am-ble
o″-cu-list	pe″-da-gogue	pre″-ce-dent
o-di-ous	pe″-dant-ry	pre″-si-dent
o-do-rous	pe″-nal-ty	pre″-va-lent
of-fer-ing	pe″-ne-trate	prin-ci-pal
o″-mi-nous	pe″-ni-tence	pri″-son-er
o″-pe-rate	pen-sive-ly	pri″-vi-lege
op-po-site	pe″-nu-ry	pro″-ba-ble
o″-pu-lent	per-fect-ness	pro″-di-gy
o″-ra-cle	per-ju-ry	pro″-fli-gate
o″-ra-tor	per-ma-nence	pro″-per-ly
or-der-ly	per-pe-trate	pro″-per-ty
or-di-nance	per-se-cute	pro″-se-cute
or-gan-ist	per-son-age	pro″-so-dy
o″-ri-gin	per-ti-nence	pros-pe-rous
or-na-ment	pes-ti-lence	pro″-test-ant
or-tho-dox	pe″-tri-fy	pro″-ven-der
o-ver-flow	pe″-tu-lant	pro″-vi-dence
o-ver-sight	phy″-sic-al	punc-tu-al
out-ward-ly	pi-e-ty	pu″-nish-ment
Pa″-ci-fy	pil-fer-er	pu-ru-lent
pal-pa-ble	pin-na-cle	py″-ra-mid

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Lesson 16.	Lesson 17.	Lesson 18.
Qua"-li-fy	sa-vo-ry	tes-ta-ment
quan-ti-ty	scrip-tu ral-	ti"-tu-lar
quar"-rel-some	scru-pu-lous	to"-le-rate
que"-ru-lous	se-cre-cy	trac-ta-ble
qui-et-ness	se"-cu-lar	trea-che-rous
Ra"-di-cal	sen-su-al	tur-bu-lent
ra-kish-ness	se"-pa-rate	tur-pen-tine
ra"-ve-nous	ser-vi-tor	ty"-ran-nise
re-cent-ly	se"-ve-ral	U-su-al
re"-com-pence	si"-nis-ter	u-su-rer
re"-me-dy	si"-tu-ate	u-su-ry
re"-no-vate	slip-pe-ry	ut-ter-ly
re"-pro-bate	so"-phis-try	Va-can-cy
re"-qui-site	sor-ce-ry	va"-cu-um
re"-tro-grade	spec-ta-cle	va"-ga-bond
re"-ne-rend	stig-ma-tize	ve-he-ment
rhe"-to-ric	stra"-ta-gem	ve"-ne-rate
ri"-bald-ry	straw-ber-ry	ve"-no-mous
righ-te-ous	stre"-nu-ous	ve"-ri-ly
ri"-tu-al	sub se-quent	ve"-te-ran
ri"-vu-let	suc-cu-lent	vic-to-ry
rob-be-ry	suf-fo-cate	vil-lai-ny
rot-ten-ness	sum-ma-ry	vi o-late
roy-al-ty	sup-ple-ment	Way-fa-ring
ru-mi-nate	sus-te-nance	wick-ed-ness
rus-ti-cate	sy"-ca-more	wil-der-ness
Sacra-ment	sy"-co-phant	won-der-ful
sa-cri-fice	syl-lo-gism	wor-thi-ness
sa"-la-ry	sym-pa-thize	wrong-ful-ly
sanc-ti-fy	sy"-na-gogue	Yel-low-ness
sa"-tis-ist	Tem-po-rize	yes-ter-day
sa"-tis-fy	ten-den-cy	youth-ful-ness
sau-ci-ness	ten-der-ness	Zea"-lous-ly

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TABLE XIII.

Words of THREE *Syllables, accented on the* SECOND *Syllable.*

Lesson 1.	Lesson 2.	Lesson 3.
A-ban-don	al-low-ance	at-ten-tive
a-base-ment	al-migh-ty	at-tor-ney
a-bet-ment	a-maze-ment	at-tract-ive
a-ti-ding	a-mend-ment	at-tri′-bute
a-bo″-lish	a-muse-ment	a-vow-al
a-bor-tive	an-gel-ic	au-then-tic
ab-surd-ly	an-noy-ance	Bal-co-ny
a-bun-dance	an o″-ther	bap-tis-mal
a-bu-sive	a-part-ment	be-com-ing
ac-cept-ance	ap-pel-lant	be-fore-hand
ac-com-plish	ap-pend-age	be-gin-ning
ac-cord-ance	ap-point-ment	be-hold-en
ac-cus-tom	ap-praise-ment	be-liev-er
ac-know-ledge	ap-pren-tice	be-long-ing
ac-quaint-ance	a-qua″-tic	be-nign-ly
ac-quit-tal	ar-ri-val	be-stower
ad-mit-tance	as-sas-sin	be-tray-er
ad-mo″-nish	as-sem-ble	be-wil-der
a do-rer	as-sert-or	blas-phe-mer
a-dorn-ing	as-sess-ment	bom-bard-ment
ad-van-tage	as-su-ming	bra-va-do
ad-ven-ture	as-su-rance	Ca-bal-ler
ad-vert-ence	a-sto″-nish	ca-rous-er
ad-vi-ser	a-sy-lum	ca-the-dral
ad-um-brate	ath-le″-tic	clan-des-tine
ad-vow-son	a-tone-ment	co-equal
af-firm-ance	at-tain-ment	co-he-rent
a-gree-ment	at-tem-per	col-lect-or
a-larm-ing	at-tend-ance	com-mand-ment

Lesson 4.	Lesson 5.	Lesson 6.
com-mit-ment	de-ci-pher	dis-a-ble
com-pact-ly	de-cí-sive	dis-as-ter
com-pen-sate	de-claim-er	dis-bur-den
com-pleté-ly	de-co-rum	dis-ci-ple
con-demn-ed	de-cré-pit	dis-co-ver
con-fis-cate	de-cre-tal	dis-cou-rage
con-found-er	de-fence-less	dis-dain-ful
con-gres-sive	de-fen-sive	dis-fi-gure
con-jec-ture	de-file-ment	dis-grace-ful
con-joint-ly	de-form-ed	dis-heart-en
con-junct-ly	de-light-ful	dis-ho-nest
con-jure-ment	de-lin-quent	dis-ho-nour
con-ni-vance	de-li″-ver	dis-junc-tive
con-sí-der	de-lu-sive	dis-or-der
con-sist-ent	de-me″-rit	dis-pa″-rage
con-su-mer	de-mo″-lish	dis-qui-et
con-sump-tive	de-mon-strate	dis-re″-lish
con-tem-plate	de-mure-ness	dis-sem-ble
con-tent-ment	de-ni-al	dis-ser-vice
con-tin-gent	de-nu-date	dis-taste-ful
con-tri-bute	de-par-ture	dis-til-ler
con-tri-vance	de-pend-ant	dis-tinct-ly
con-trol-ler	de-po-nent	dis-tin-guish
con-vert-er	de-po″-sit	dis-tract-ed
con-vict-ed	de-scend-ant	dis-tri″-bute
cor-rect-or	de-sert-er	dis-trust-ful
cor-ro-sive	de-spond-ent	dis-turb-ance
cor-rupt-ness	de-stroy-er	di-vi-ner
cos-mé-tic	de-struc-tive	di-vorce-ment
cre-a-tor	de-ter-gent	di-ur-nal
De-ben-ture	de-vour-er	di-vul-ger
de-can-ter	dic-ta-tor	do-mes-tic
de-cea-sed	dif-fu-sive	dra-ma″-tic
de-ceit-ful	di-mí-nish	Ec-lec-tic
e-ceiv-er	di-rect-or	e-clips-ed

Lesson 7.	Lesson 8.	Lesson 9.
ef-fect-ive	en-vi-rons	im-mor-tal
ef-ful-gent	e-pis-tle	im-peach-ment
e-lec-tive	er-ra″-tic	im-pell-ent
e-le″-ven	es-pou-sals	im-pend-ent
e-li″-cit	e-sta″-blish	im-port-er
e-lon-gate	e-ter-nal	im-pos-tor
e-lu-sive	ex-alt-ed	im-pri″-son
em-bar-go	ex-hi″-bit	im-pru-dent
em-bel-lish	ex-ter-nal	in-car-nate
em-bez-zle	ex-tin-guish	in-cen-tive
em-bow-el	ex-tir-pate	in-clu-sive
em-broi-der	Fa-na″-tic	in-cul-cate
e-mer-gent	fan-tas-tic	in-cum-bent
em-pan-nel	fo-ment-er	in-debt-ed
em-ploy-ment	for-bear-ance	in-de-cent
e-mul-gent	for-bid-den	in-den-ture
en-a-ble	for-get-ful	in-duce-ment
en-a″-mel	for-sa-ken	in-dul-gence
en-camp-ment	ful-fil-led	in-fer-nal
en-chant-er	Gi-gan-tic	in-fla-mer
en-count-er	gri-mal-kin	in-for-mal
en-cou″-rage	Har-mo″-nics	in-form-er
en-croach-ment	hence-for-ward	in-fringe-ment
en-cum-ber	here-af-ter	in-ha″-bit
en-dea″-vour	her-me″-tic	in-he-rent
en-dorse-ment	he-ro-ic	in-he″-rit
en-du-rance	hi-ber-nal	in-hi″-bit
e-ner-vate	hu-mane-ly	in-hu-man
en-fet-ter	I-de-a	in-qui-ry
en-large-ment	i-den-tic	in-sa″-pid
en-light-en	il-lus-trate	in-spi″-rit
en-su-rance	i″-ma″-gine	in-stinc-tive
en-tice-ment	im-mo″-dest	in-struct-or
en-ve″-lop	im-pair-ment	in-vent-or

Lesson 10.	Lesson 11.	Lesson 12.
in-ter-ment	of-fen-sive	re-sem-ble
in-ter-nal	out-land-ish	re-sist-ance
in-ter-pret	Pa-ci"-fic	re-spect-ful
in-tes-tate	par-ta-ker	re-venge-ful
in-tes-tine	pa-the"-tic	re-view-er
in-trin-sic	pel-lu-cid	re-vi-ler
in-va"-lid	per-fu-mer	re-vi-val
in-vei-gle	per-spec-tive	re-volt-er
Je-ho-vah	per-verse-ly	re-ward-er
La-co"-nic	po-lite-ly	Sar-cas-tic
lieu-te"-nant	po-ma-tum	scor-bu-tic
Mag-ni"-fic	pre-cep-tive	se-cure-ly
ma-lig-nant	pre-pa-rer	se-du-cer
ma-rand-er	pre-sump-tive	se-ques-ter
ma-ter-nal	pro-ceed-ing	se-rene-ly
ma-ture-ly	pro-duc-tive	sin-cere-ly
me-an-der	pro-phe"-tic	spec-ta-tor
me-cha"-nic	pur-su-ance	sub-miss-ive
mi-nute-ly	Quint-es-sence	Tar-pau-lin
mis-con-duct	Re-coin-age	tes-ta-tor
mis-no-mer	re-deem-er	thanks-giv-ing
mo-nas-tic	re-dund-ant	to-bac-co
more-o-ver	re-lin-quish	to-ge"-ther
Neg-lect-ful	re-luc-tant	trans-pa"-rent
noc-tur-nal	re-main-der	tri-bu-nal
Ob-ject-or	re-mem-ber	tri-um-phant
o-bli-ging	re-mem-brance	Un-co"-ver
ob-lique-ly	re-miss-ness	un-daunt-ed
ob-serv-ance	re-morse-less	un-e-qual
oc-cur-rence	re-ni-tent	un-fruit-ful
of-fend-er	re-nown-ed	un-god-ly
off-scour-ing	re-ple"-nish	un-grate-ful
op-po-nent	re-ple"-vy	un-ho-ly
or-gan-ic	re-proach-ful	un-learn-ed

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un-ru-ly	un-time-ly	Vice-ge-rent
un-ſkil-ful	un-wor-thy	vin-dic-tive
un-ſta-ble	un-bo"-dy	With-hold-en
un-thank-ful	un-com-mon	with-ſtand-er.

Alphabetical List of Words of THREE *Syllables, accented on the* LAST *Syllable.*

Leſſon 1.	Leſſon 2.	Leſſon 3.
Ac-qui-eſce	diſ-a-buſe	in-ter-cede
af-ter-noon	diſ-a-gree	in-ter-cept
al-a-mode	diſ-al-low	in-ter-change
am-buſ-cade	diſ-an-nul	in-ter-fere
an-ti-pope	diſ-ap-pear	in-ter-lard
ap-per-tain	diſ-ap-point	in-ter-lope
ap-pre-hend	diſ-ap-prove	in-ter-mit
Ba"-luſ-trade	diſ-be-lieve	in-ter-mix
bar-ri-cade	diſ-com-mend	in-ter-vene
bom-ba-zin	diſ-com-poſe	Mag-a-zine
brig-a-dier	diſ-con-tent	miſ-ap-ply
buc-ca-neer	diſ-en-chant	miſ-be-have
Ca'-ra-van	diſ-en-gage	O-ver-charge
cav-al-cade	diſ-en-thral	o-ver-flow
cir-cum-ſcribe	diſ-eſ teem	o-ver-lay
cir-cum-vent	diſ-o-bey	o-ver-look
co-in-cide	En-ter-tain	o-ver-ſpread
com-plai-ſance	Gaſ-co-nade	o-ver-take
com-pre-hend	ga-zet-teer	o ver throw
con-de-ſcend	Here-up-on	o-ver-turn
con-tra-dict	Im-ma-ture	o-ver-whelm
con-tro-vert	im-por-tune	Per-ſe-vere
cor-re-ſpond	in-com-mode	Re"-col lect
coun-ter-mine	in-com-plete	re"-com-mend
coun-ter-vail	in-cor-rect	re-con-vene
De'-bo-nair	in-diſ-creet	re-in-force

Lesson 4.		
re″-fu-gee	Se″-re-nade	un-der-mine
re″-par-tee	su-per-scribe	un-der-stand
re″-pre-hend	su-per-sede	un-der-take
re″-pre-sent	There-up-on	un-der-work
re″-pri-mand	Un-a-ware	Vi-o-lin
ri″-ga-doon	un-be-lief	vo″-lun-teer
	un-der-go	Where-with-al.

Examples of Words of THREE *Syllables pronounced as* TWO, *and accented on the* FIRST *Syllable.*

Observe that *cion, sion, tion,* sound like *shon,* either in the Middle, or at the End of Words; and *ce, ci, sci, si,* and *ti,* like *sh*; therefore, *cial, tial,* sound like *shal*; *cian, tian,* like *shan*; *cient tient,* like *shent*; *cious, scious,* and *tious* like *shus*; and *science, tience,* like *shence,* all in one syllable.

Lesson 1.	Lesson 2.	Lesson 3.
Ac-ti-on	Man-si-on	po-ti-on
an-ci-ent	mar-ti-al	pre″-ci-ous
auc-ti-on	men-ti-on	Quo-ti-ent
Cap-ti-ous	mer-si-on	Sanc-ti-on
cau-ti-on	mo-ti-on	sec-ti-on
cau-ti-ous	Na-ti-on	spe″-ci-al
con-sci-ence	no-ti-on	spe″-ci-ous
con-sci-ous	nup-ti-al	sta-ti-on
Dic-ti-on	O-ce-an	suc-ti-on
Fac-ti-on	op-ti-on	ten-si-on
fac-ti-ous	Pac-ti-on	ter-ti-an
frac-ti-on	par-ti-al	trac-ti-on
frac-ti-ous	pas-si-on	Unc-ti-on
Gra-ci-ous	pa-ti-ence	ul-ti-on
Junc-ti-on	pa-ti-ent	Vec-ti-on
Lo-ti-on	pen-si-on	ver-si-on
lus-ci-ous	por-ti-on	vi″-si-on

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TABLE

TABLE XIV.

LESSONS IN NATURAL HISTORY.

THE HORSE.

Lesson 1.

THE horse is a noble creature, and very useful to man. A horse knows his own stable: he dis-tin-guish-es his com-pa-ni-ons, remembers any place at which he has once stopped, and will find his way by a road which he has travelled. The rider governs his horse by signs; which he makes with the bit, his foot, his knee, or the whip. The horse is less useful when dead than some other animals are. The skin is used for collars, traces, and other parts of harness. The hair of the tail is used for bottoms of chairs and floor-cloths. What a pity it is that cruel men should ever ill-use, overwork, and torture this useful beast!

THE

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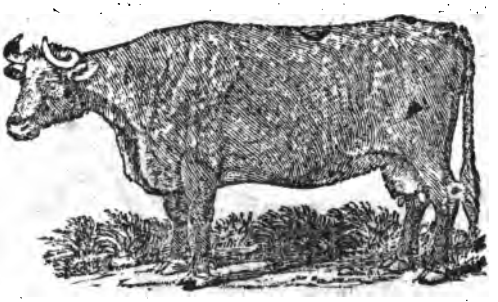
THE COW.



Lesson 2.

OX is the general name for horned cattle, and of all these the cow is the usefullest to us. The flesh of an ox is beef. An ox is often used to draw a plough or cart; his flesh supplies us with food: the blood is used as manure, as well as the dung; the fat is made into candles; the hide into shoes and boots; the hair is mixed with lime to make mortar; the horn is made into curious things, as combs, boxes, handles for knives, drinking-cups, and is used instead of glass for lanterns. The bones are used to make little spoons, knives and forks for children, buttons, &c. Cows give us milk, which is excellent food; and of milk we make cheese; of the cream we make butter. The young animal is a calf; its flesh is veal; vellum and covers of books are made of the skin. The cow may be con-si-der-ed as more u-ni-ver-sal-ly conducive to the comforts of mankind than any other animal.

THE

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THE HOG.

Lesson 3.

THE hog appears to have a divided hoof, like the peaceable animals which we call cattle; but he really has the bones of his feet like those of a beast of prey, and a wild hog is a very savage animal. Swine have always been esteemed very un-tract-a-ble, stupid, and in-ca-pa-ble of tu-i-ti-on; but it appears that even a pig may be taught. A hog is a disgusting animal; he is filthy, greedy, stubborn, dis-a-gree-a-ble, whilst alive, but very useful after his death. Hogs are vo-ra-ci-ous; yet where they find plentiful and de-li-ci-ous food, they are very nice in their choice, will refuse unsound fruit, and wait the fall of fresh; but hunger will force them to eat rotten and putrid substances. A hog has a strong neck, small eyes, a long snout, a rough and hard nose, and a quick sense of smelling.

THE

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THE DEER.

Lesson 4.

DEER shed their horns an-nu-al-ly in the spring: if the old ones do not fall off, the animal rubs them gently against the branch of a tree. The new horns are tender; and the deer walk with their heads low, lest they should hit them against the branches: when they are full grown and hard, the deer rub them against the trees, to clear them of a skin with which they are covered. The skins of deer are of use for leather, and the horns make good handles for common knives. Spirit of hartshorn is extracted, and hartshorn shavings are made, from them.

Rein-deer, in Lapland and Greenland, draw the natives in sledges over the snow with pro-di-gi-ous swiftness.

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THE CAT.

Lesson 5.

THE Cat has sharp claws, which she draws back when you caress her: then her foot is as soft as velvet. Cats have less sense than dogs: their attachment is chiefly to the house; but the dog's is to the persons who inhabit it.

Kittens have their eyes closed several days after their birth. The cat, after suckling her young some time, brings them mice and young birds. Cats hunt by the eye; they lie in wait, and spring upon their prey, which they catch by surprise; then sport with it, and torment the poor animal, till they kill it. Cats see best in the gloom. In a strong light, the pupil of the cat's eye is contracted almost to a line; by night, it spreads into a large circle. Cats live in the house, but are not very o-be-di-ent to the owner: they are self-willed and wayward. Cats love perfumes; they are fond of va-le-ri-an and marjoram. They dislike water, cold, and bad smells; they love to bask in the sun, and to lie on soft beds.

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THE SHEEP.

Lesson 6.

SHEEP supply us with food: their flesh is called mutton. They supply us with clothes; for their wool is made into cloth, flannel, and stockings. Their skin is leather, which forms parchment, and is used to cover books. Their entrails are made into strings for fiddles; and their dung affords rich manure for the earth. The female is called an ewe. A sheep is a timid animal, and runs from a dog; yet an ewe will face a dog when her lamb is by her side: she thinks not then of her own danger, but will stamp with her foot, and push with her head, seeming to have no fear; such is the love of mothers!

Sheep derive their safety from the care of man, and they well repay him for his at-ten-ti-on. In many countries they require the attendance of shepherds, and are penned up at night to protect them from the wolves; but in our happy land they graze in se-cu-ri-ty.

THE

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THE GOAT.

Lesson 7.

A GOAT is somewhat like a sheep; but has hair instead of wool. The white hair is va-lu-a-ble for wigs; cloth may also be made of the goat's hair. The skin of the goat is more useful than that of the sheep.

Goats seem to have more sense than sheep. They like to rove upon hills, are fond of browsing upon vines, and delight in the bark of trees. Among mountains they climb the steepest rocks, and spring from brow to brow. Their young is called a kid: the flesh of kids is esteemed; gloves are made of their skins; persons of weak con-sti-tu-ti-ons drink the milk of goats.

Goats are very playful; but they sometimes butt against little boys, and knock them down, when they are teazed and pulled by the beard or horns.

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THE DOG.

Lesson 8.

THE dog is gifted with that sa-ga-ci-ty, vigilance, and fi-de-li-ty, which qualify him to be the guard, the com-pa-ni-on, and the friend of man; and happy is he who finds a friend as true and faithful as this animal, who will rather die by the side of his master, than take a bribe of a stranger to betray him. No other animal is so much the com-pa-ni-on of man as the dog. The dog understands his master by the tone of his voice; nay, even by his looks he is ready to obey him. Dogs are very ser-vice-a-ble to man. A dog will conduct a flock of sheep, and will use no roughness but to those which straggle, and then merely to bring them back. The dog is said to be the only animal who always knows his master, and the friends of his family; who dis-tin-guish-es a stranger as soon as he arrives; who understands his own name, and the voice of the domestics; and who, when he has lost his master, calls for

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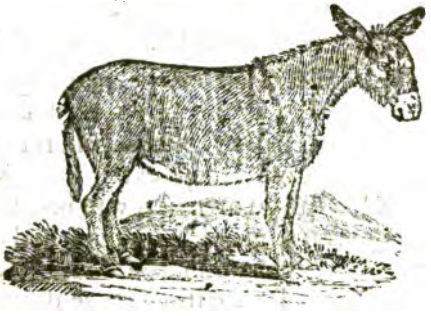
for him by cries and la-men-ta-ti-ons. A dog is the moſt sa-ga ci-ous animal we have, and the moſt capable of e-du ca-ti-on. In moſt dogs, the ſenſe of ſmelling is keen: a dog will hunt his game by the ſcent; and in following his maſter, he will ſtop where the roads croſs, try which way the ſcent is ſtrongeſt, and then purſue that.

THE ASS.



Leſſon 9.

THE aſs is humble, patient, and quiet. Why ſhould a creature ſo patient, ſo innocent, and ſo uſeful, be treated with contempt and cruelty? The aſs is ſtrong, hardy, and temperate, and leſs delicate than the horſe; but he is not ſo ſprightly and ſwift as that noble and generous animal. He is often rendered ſtupid and dull by unkind treatment, and blamed for what rather deſerves our pity.

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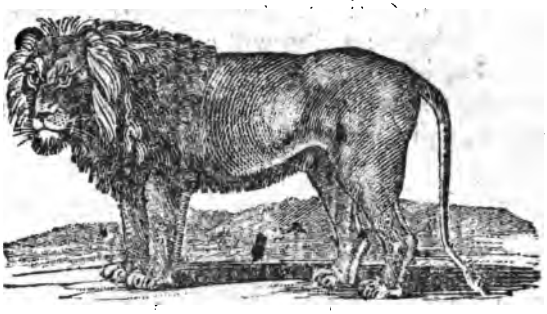
THE LION.



Lesson 10.

THIS noble animal has a large head, short round ears, a shaggy mane, strong limbs, and a long tail tufted at the ex-tre-mi-ty. His general colour is tawny, which on the belly inclines to white. From the nose to the tail, a full-grown lion will measure eight feet. The lioness is somewhat smaller, and destitute of a mane. Like other animals, the lion is affected by the influence of climate in a very sensible degree. Under the scorching sun of Africa, where his courage is excited by the heat, he is the most terrible and undaunted of all quadrupeds. A single lion of the desert will often rush upon a whole caravan, and face his enemies, in-sen-si-ble of fear, to the last gasp. To his keeper he appears to possess no small degree of attachment; and though his passions are strong, and his appetites vehement, he has been tried, and found to be noble in his resentment, mag-na-ni-mous in his courage, and grateful in his dis-po-si-ti-on. His roaring is so loud, that it pierces the ear like thunder.

THE

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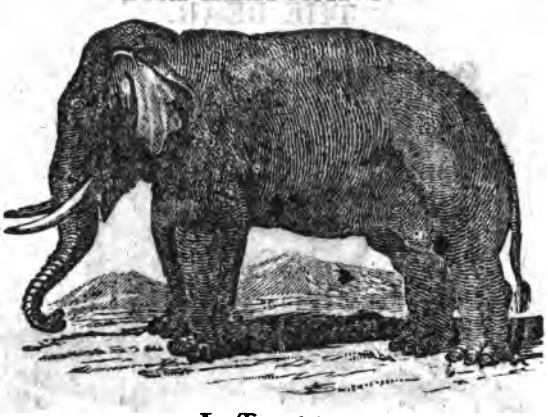
THE ELEPHANT.

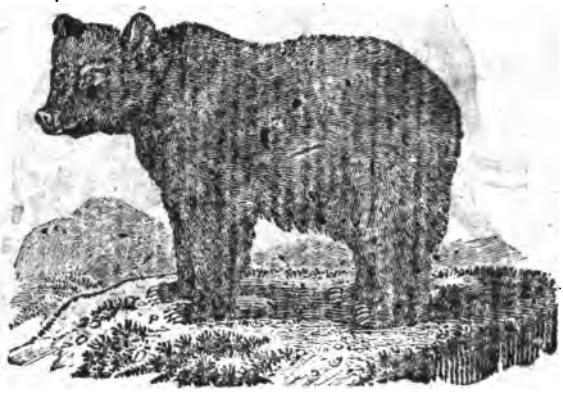


Lesson 11.

THE Elephant is not only the largest, but the strongest of all quadrupeds; in a state of nature it is neither fierce nor mischievous. Pacific, mild, and brave, it only exerts its powers in its own defence, or in that of the com-mu-ni-ty to which it belongs. It is social and friendly with its kind; the oldest of the troop always appears as the leader, and the next in se-ni-or-i-ty brings up the rear. As they march, the forest seems to tremble beneath them; in their passage they bear down the branches of trees on which they feed; and if they enter cul-ti-va-ted fields, the labours of a-gri-cul-ture soon disappear. In Africa elephants perhaps are the most numerous, but in Asia they are the largest and most useful to man.

When the elephant is once tamed, it is the most gentle and o-be-di-ent of all animals. Its attachment to its keeper is re-mark-a-ble, and it seems to live but to serve and obey him. It is quickly taught to kneel in order to receive its rider; and it caresses those with whom it is acquainted.

THE BEAR.



Lesson 12.

THERE are several kinds of bears; such as the black bear, the brown bear, and the white bear.

The black bear is a strong powerful animal, covered with black glossy hair, and is very common in North America. It is said to subsist wholly on ve-ge-ta-ble food; but some of them, which have been brought into England, have shewn a preference for flesh. They strike with their fore feet like a cat, seldom use their tusks, but hug their assailants so closely, that they almost squeeze them to death. After becoming pretty fat in autumn, these animals retire to their dens, and continue six or seven weeks in total in-ac-ti-vi-ty and abstinence from food.

The white or Greenland bear, has a pe-cu-li-ar-ly long head and neck, and its limbs are of pro-di-gi-ous size and strength; its body frequently measures thirteen feet in length. The white bear lives on fish, seals, and the dead bodies of whales.

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TABLE XV.

Words of FOUR *Syllables, pronounced as* THREE, *and accented on the* SECOND *Syllable.*

Lesson 1.	Lesson 2.	Lesson 3.
A-dop-ti-on	de-struc-ti-on	Ma-gi″-ci-an
af-fec-ti-on	de-trac-ti-on	mu-si″-ci-an
af-flic-ti-on	de-vo-ti-on	Nar-ra-ti-on
as-per-si-on	dis-cus-si-on	Ob-jec-ti-on
at-ten-ti-on	dis-sen-si-on	ob-la-ti-on
at-trac-ti-on	dis-tinc-ti-on	ob-struc-ti-on
au-spi″-ci-ous	di-vi″-si-on	op-pres-si-on
Ca-pa-ci-ous	E-jec-ti-on	op-ti″-ci-an
ces-sa-ti-on	e-lec-ti-on	o-ra-ti-on
col-la-ti-on	e-rup-ti-on	Per-fec-ti-on
com-pas-si-on	es-sen-ti-al	pol-lu-ti-on
com-pul-si-on	ex-ac-ti-on	pre-dic-ti-on
con-cep-ti-on	ex-clu-si-on	pre-scrip-ti-on
con-clu-si-on	ex-pan-si-on	pro-mo-ti-on
con-fes-si-on	ex-pres-si-on	pro-por-ti-on
con-fu-si-on	ex-pul-si-on	pro-vin-ci-al
con-junc-ti-on	ex-tor-ti-on	Re-jec-ti-on
con-struc-ti-on	ex-trac-ti-on	re-la-ti-on
con-ten-ti-ous	Fal-la-ci-ous	re-ten-ti-on
con-ver-si-on	foun-da-ti-on	Sal-va-ti-on
con-vic-ti-on	Im-mer-si-on	sub-jec-ti-on
con-vul-si-on	im-par-ti-al	sub-stan-ti-al
cor-rec-ti-on	im-pa-ti-ent	sub-trac-ti-on
cor-rup-ti-on	im-pres-si-on	sub-ver-si-on
cre-a-ti-on	in-junc-ti-on	suc-ces″-si-on
De-coc-ti-on	in-scrip-ti-on	suf-fi″-ci-ent
de-fec-ti-on	in-struc-ti-on	sus-pi″-ci-on
de-fi″-ci-ent	in-ven-ti-on	Tempt-a-ti-on
de-jec-ti-on	ir-rup-ti-on	trans-la-ti-on
de-li″-ci-ous	Li-cen-ti-ous	Va-ca-ti-on
de-scrip-ti-on	lo-gi″-ci-an	vex-a-ti-on

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Alphabetical List of Words of FOUR *Syllables, accented on the* FIRST *Syllable.*

Lesson 1.	Lesson 2.	Lesson 3.
Ab-so-lute-ly	bar-ba-rous-ly	cor-ri-gi-ble
ac-ces-sa-ry	beau-ti-ful-ly	cre″-dit-a-ble
ac-cu-ra-cy	be″-ne-fit-ed	cus-tom-a-ry
ac-cu-rate-ly	boun-ti-ful-ness	cov-et-ous-ly
a″-cri-mo-ny	bril-li-an-cy	Dan-ger-ous-ly
ac-tu-al-ly	bur-go-mas-ter	de″-li-ca-cy
ad-di-to-ry	Ca″-pi-tal-ly	de″-spi-ca-ble
ad-e-quate-ly	ca″-su-ist-ry	dif-fi-cul-ty
ad-mi-ra-ble	ca″-ter-pil-lar	di″-li-gent-ly
ad-mi-ral-ty	ce″-li-ba-cy	dis-pu-ta-ble
ad-ver-sa-ry	cen-su-ra-ble	dro-me-da-ry
ag-gra-va-ted	ce″-re-mo-ny	du-ra-ble-ness
al-a-bas-ter	cir-cu-la-ted	Ef-fi-ca-cy
a″-li-e-nate	cog-ni-za-ble	e″-le-gant-ly
al-le-go-ry	com-fort-a-ble	e″-li-gi-ble
al-ter-a-tive	com-men-ta-ry	e″-mi-nent-ly
a-mi-a-ble	com-mis-sa-ry	ex-cel-len-cy
a″-mi-ca-ble	com-mon-al-ty	ex-e-cra-ble
a″-mo-rous-ly	com-pa-ra-ble	ex-o-ra-ble
a″-ni-ma-ted	com-pe-ten-cy	ex-qui-site-ly
an-nu-al-ly	con-fi-dent-ly	Fa-vour-a-bly
an-swer-a-ble	con-quer-a-ble	fe″-bru-a-ry
an-ti-cham-ber	con-se-quent-ly	fi″-gur-a-tive
an-ti-mo-ny	con-sti-tu-ted	fluc-tu-a-ting
an-ti-qua-ry	con-ti-nent-ly	for-mi-da-ble
a″-po-plec-tic	con-tro-ver-sy	for-tu-nate-ly
ap-pli-ca-ble	con-tu-ma-cy	frau-du-lent-ly
ar-bi-tra-ry	co-pi-ous-ly	fri-vo-lous-ly
ar-ro-gant-ly	co″-py-hold-er	Ge″-ne-ral-ly
au-di-to-ry	cor-po-ral-ly	ge″-ne-rous-ly
a-vi-a-ry	cor-pu-lent-ly	gil-li-flow-er

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Lesson 4.	Lesson 5.	Lesson 6.
go"-vern-a-ble	mo"-de-rate-ly	pro"-fit-a-ble
gra-da-to-ry	mo-men-ta-ry	pro"-mis-so-ry
Ha"-ber-dash-er	mo"-nas-te-ry	pur-ga-to-ry
ha"-bit-a-ble	mo"-ral-i-zer	pu-ri-fi-er
he"-te-ro-dox	mul-ti-pli-er	Ra"-ti-fi-er
ho"-nour-a-ble	mu-sic-al-ly	rea-son-a-ble
hos-pi-ta-ble	mu-ti-nous-ly	righ-teo-ous-ness
hu-mor-ous-ly	Na"-tu-ral-ly	Sa-cri-fi-cer
Ig-no-mi-ny	ne"-ces-sa-ry	sanc-tu-a-ry
i"-mi-ta-tor	ne"-cro-man-cy	sa"-tis-fi-ed
in-do-lent-ly	neg-li-gent-ly	se"-cre-ta-ry
in-no-cen-cy	no"-ta-ble-ness	se"-pa-rate-ly
[illegible]ti-ma-cy	nu-me-rous-ly	ser-vice-a-ble
[illegible]i-ca-cy	Ob-du-ra-cy	so"-ven-li-ness
[illegible]ven-to-ry	ob-sti-na-cy	so"-li-ta-ry
Ja"-nu-a-ry	ob-vi-ous-ly	so"-ve-reign-ty
ju-di-ca-ture	oc-cu-pi-er	spe"-cu-la-tive
jus-ti-fi-ed	o"-cu-lar-ly	spi"-ri-tu-al
La"-pi-da-ry	of-fer-to-ry	sta"-tu-a-ry
li"-ter-al-ly	o"-pe-ra-tive	sub-lu-na-ry
li"-te-ra-ture	o"-ra-to-ry	Ta"-ber-na-cle
lo"-gi-cal-ly	or-di-na-ry	ter-ri-fy-ing
lu-mi-na-ry	Pa"-ci-fi-er	ter-ri-to-ry
Ma"-gis-tra-cy	pa"-la-ta-ble	tes-ti-mo-ny
mal-le-a-ble	par-don-a-ble	to"-ler-a-ble
man-da-to-ry	pa"-tri-mo-ny	tran-si-to-ry
ma"-tri-mo-ny	pe"-ne-tra-ble	Va"-lu-a-ble
me"-lan-cho-ly	pe"-rish-a-ble	va-ri-a-ble
me"-mor-a-ble	prac-ti-ca-ble	ve"-ge-ta-ble
men-su-ra-ble	pre"-ben-da-ry	ve"-ne-ra ble
mer-ce-na-ry	pre"-fer-a-ble	vir-tu-ous-ly
mi"-li-ta-ry	pres-by-te-ry	vo"-lun-ta-ry
mi"-ser-a-ble	pre"-va-lent-ly	War-rant-a-ble.

Words

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Words of FOUR *Syllables, accented on the* SECOND *Syllable.*

Lesson 1.	Lesson 2.	Lesson 3.
Ab-bre-vi-ate	as-tro″-lo-ger	con-ta″-mi-nate
ab-do″-mi-nal	as-tro″-no-mer	con-tempt-i-ble
a-bi″-li-ty	at-te″-nu-ate	con-tent-ed-ly
a-bo″-mi-nate	a-vail-a-ble	con-test-a-ble
a-bund-ant-ly	au-then-ti-cate	con-ti″-gu-ous
a-bu-sive-ly	au-tho″-ri-ty	con-ti″-nu-al
ac-ce″-ler-ate	Bar-ba-ri-an	con-tri″-bu-tor
ac-ces-si-ble	be-a″-ti-tude	con-ve-ni-ent
ac-com-pa-ny	be-com-ing-ly	con-vers-a-ble
ac-count-a-ble	be-ha-vi-our	co-o-pe-rate
ac-cu-mu-late	be-ne″-fi-cence	cor-po-re-al
a-cid-i-ty	be-ne″-vo-lence	cor-re″-la-tive
ad-mi″-nis-ter	bi-no″-cu-lar	cor-ro″-bo-rate
ad-mo″-nish-er	bi-o″-gra-phy	cor-ro-sive-ly
ad-ven-tur-er	bi-tu-mi-nous	cu-ta-ne-ous
a-gree-a-ble	Ca-la″-mi-tous	De-bi″-li-tate
al-low-a-ble	ca-lum-ni-ous	de-cre″-pi-tude
am-bas-sa-dor	ca-pi″-tu-late	de-fen-si-ble
am-bi″-gu-ous	ca″-tas-tro-phe	de-fi″-ni-tive
am-phi″-bi-ous	cen-so-ri-ous	de-for″-mi-ty
a-na″-to-mist	chi-rur-gi-cal	de-ge″-ne-rate
an-ge″-li-cal	chro-no″-lo-gy	de-ject-ed-ly
an-ni-hi″-late	con-form-a-ble	de-li″-be-rate
a-no″-ma-lous	con-gra″-tu-late	de-light-ful-ly
an-ta″-go-nist	con-si″-der-ate	de-li″-ne-ate
an-ti″-pa-thy	con-sist-o-ry	de-li″-ver-ance
an-ti″-qui-ty	con-so″-li-date	de-mo″-cra-cy
a-po″-lo-gize	con-spi″-cu-ous	de-mon-stra-ble
ap-per-ti-nent	con-spi″-ra-cy	de-no″-mi-nate
a-rith-me-tic	con-su-ma-ble	de-plo-ra-ble
as-sas-si-nate	con-sist-en-cy	de-po″-pu-late

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Lesson 4.	Lesson 5.	Lseson 6.
de-pre-ci-ate	em-pi″-ri-cal	fra-gi″-li-ty
de-si-ra-ble	em-po″-ver-ish	fru-ga″-li-ty
de-spite-ful-ly	en-a″-mel-er	fu-tu-ri-ty
de-spond-en-cy	en-thu-si-ast	Ge-o″-gra-phy
de-ter-mi-nate	e-nu-mer-ate	ge-o″-me-try
de-test-a-ble	e-pis-co-pal	gram-ma″-ri-an
dex-te″-ri-ty	e-pi″-to-me	gram-ma-ti-cal
di-mi″-nu-tive	e-qui″-vo-cate	gu-lo″-si-ty
dis-cern-i-ble	er-ro-ne-ous	Ha-bi″-li-ment
dis-co″-ve-ry	e-the-re-al	ha-bi″-tu-ate
dis-cri″-mi-nate	e-van-ge-list	har-mo″-ni-cal
dis-dain-ful-ly	e-va″-por-ate	her-me″-ti-cal
dis-grace-ful-ly	e-va-sive-ly	hi-la″-ri-ty
dis-loy-al-ty	e-ven-tu-al	hu-ma″-ni-ty
dis-or-der-ly	ex-a″-min-er	hu-mi″-li-ty
dis-pen-sa-ry	ex-a″-ni-mate	hy-po″-the-sis
dis-sa″-tis-fy	ex-ceed-ing-ly	I-do″-la-ter
dis-si″-mi-lar	ex-cess-ive-ly	il-li″-ter-ate
dis-u-ni-on	ex-cu-sa-ble	il-lus-tri-ous
di-vi″-ni-ty	ex-e″-cu-tor	im-men-si-ty
dog-ma″-ti-cal	ex-em-pla-ry	im-mor-ta-lize
dox-o″-lo-gy	ex-fo-li-ate	im-mu-ta-ble
du-pli″-ci-ty	ex-hi″-lar-ate	im-pe″-di-ment
E-bri-e-ty	ex-o″-ner-ate	im-pe″-ni-tence
ef-fec-tu-al	ex-or-bi-tant	im-pe-ri-ous
ef-fe″-mi-nate	ex-pe″-ri-ment	im-per-ti-nent
ef-fron-te-ry	ex-ter-mi-nate	im-pe″-tu-ous
e-gre-gi-ous	ex-tra″-va-gant	im-pi-e-ty
e-ja″-cu-late	ex-tre″-mi-ty	im-pla″-ca-ble
e-la″-bo-rate	Fa-na″-ti-cism	im-po″-li-tic
e-lec-to-rate	fas-ti″-di-ous	im-por-tu-nate
e-lu-ci-date	fa-ta″-li-ty	im-pos-si-ble
e-mas-cu-late	fe-li″-ci-ty	im-pro″-ba-ble

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Lesson 7.	Lesson 8.	Lesson 9.
im-po"-ver-ish	ma-te-ri-al	re-dund-an-cy
im-preg-na-ble	me-tro"-po-lis	re-frac-to-ry
im-prove-a-ble	mi-ra"-cu-lous	re-ga"-li-ty
im-pro"-vi-dent	mor-ti"-fer-ous	re-ge"-ner-ate
in-a"-ni-mate	Na-ti"-vi-ty	re-luc-tan-cy
in-au-gu-rate	non-sen-si-cal	re-mark-a-ble
in-ca-pa-ble	no-to-ri-ous	re-mu-ne-rate
in-cle"-men-cy	nu-ga"-ci-ty	re-splend-ent-ly
in-cli-na-ble	O-be-di-ent	re-sto"-ra-tive
in-con-stan-cy	ob-serv-a-ble	re-su"-ma-ble
in-cu-ra-ble	om-ni"-po-tent	Sa-ga"-ci-ty
in-de-cen-cy	o-ra"-cu-lar	si-mi"-li-tude
in-e"-le-gant	o-ri"-gi-nal	sim-pli"-ci-ty
in-fa"-tu-ate	Par-ti"-cu-lar	so-lemn-i-ty
in-gra"-ti-tude	pe-nu-ri-ous	so-li"-ci-tor
in-ha"-bit-ant	per-pe"-tu-al	so-li"-ci-tous
in-he"-rit-ant	per-spi"-cu-ous	sub-ser-vi-ent
in-si"-nu-ate	phi-lo"-so-pher	su-pe-ri or
in-te"-gri-ty	pos-te-ri-or	su-per la-tive
in-ter-pret-er	pre-ca-ri-ous	su-pre"-ma-cy
in-tract-a-ble	pre-ci"-pi-tate	Tau-to"-lo-gy
in-tre"-pid-ly	pre-des-ti-nate	ter-ra-que-ous
in-va"-li-date	pre-do"-mi-nate	the-o"-lo-gy
in-ves-ti-ture	pre-oc-cu-py	tri-um-phant-ly
in-ve"-ter-ate	pre-va"-ri-cate	tu-mul-tu-ous
in-vi"-di-ous	pro-ge"-ni-tor	ty-ran-ni-cal
ir-ra-di-ate	pros-pe"-ri-ty	U-na"-ni-mous
i-ti"-ner-ant	Quar-ter-ni-on	u-bi"-qui-ty
Ju-ri"-di-cal	quo-ti"-di-an	un-search-a-ble
La-bo-ri-ous	Ra-pi"-di-ty	Va-cu-i-ty
le-gi"-ti-mate	re-cep-ta-cle	ver-na"-cu-lar
le-gu-mi-nous	re-cumb-en-cy	vi-cis-si-tude
lux-u-ri-ous	re-cur-ren-cy	vi-va"-ci-ty
mag-ni"-fi-cent	re-deem-a-ble	vo-lup-tu-ous

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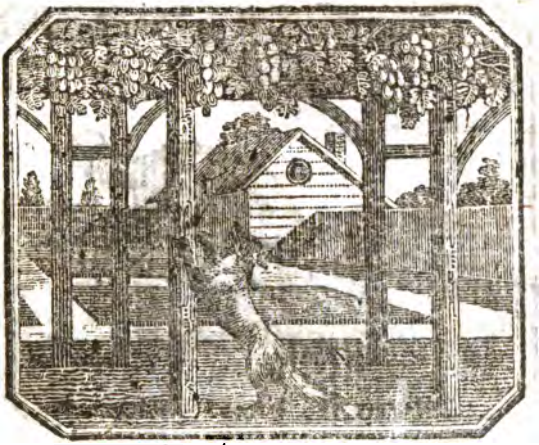
TABLE XVI.

SELECT FABLES.

I. THE FOX AND THE GRAPES.



A Fox, parched with thirſt, perceived ſome Grapes hanging from a lofty vine. As they looked ripe and tempting, Reynard was very deſirous to refreſh himſelf with their delicious juice; but after trying again and again to reach them, and leaping till he was tired, he found it im-prac-ti-ca-ble to jump ſo high, and in conſequence gave up the attempt. Pſhaw! ſaid he, eyeing them as he retired, with affected indifference, I might eaſily have accompliſhed this buſineſs if I had been ſo diſpoſed; but I cannot help thinking that the grapes are ſour, and therefore not worth the trouble of plucking.

The vain, contending for the prize
'Gainſt merit, ſee their labour loſt;
But ſtill ſelf-love will ſay—"Deſpiſe
"What others gain at any coſt!
"I cannot reach reward, 'tis true;
Then let me ſneer at thoſe who do."

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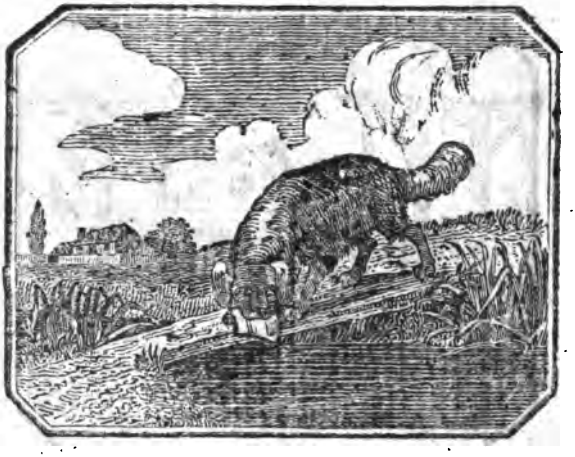
II. THE DOG AND THE SHADOW.



A Dog croſſing a river on a plank, with a piece of fleſh in his mouth, ſaw its reflection in the ſtream, and fancied he had diſcovered another and a richer booty. Accordingly, dropping the meat into the water, which was inſtantly hurried away by the current, he ſnatched at the Shadow; but how great was his vexation to find that it had diſappeared! Unhappy creature that I am! cried he; in graſping at a ſhadow I have loſt the ſubſtance.

With moderate bleſſings be content,
Nor idly graſp at every ſhade;
Peace, competence, a life well ſpent,
Are treaſures that can never fade.
And he who weakly ſighs for more,
Augments his miſery, not his ſtore.

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III. THE SHEPHERD-BOY AND THE WOLF.

A Shepherd Boy, for want of better employment, used to amuse himself by raising a false alarm, and crying "The wolf! the wolf!" and when his neighbours, believing he was in earnest, ran to his assistance, instead of thanking them for their kindness, he laughed at them. This trick he repeated a great number of times; but at length a Wolf came in reality, and began tearing and mangling his Sheep. The Boy now cried and bellowed with all his might for help; but the Neighbours, taught by experience, and supposing him still in jest, paid no regard to him. Thus the Wolf had time and op-por-tu-ni-ty to worry the whole flock.

To sacred truth devote your heart,
Nor ev'n in jest a lie repeat;
Who acts a base, fictitious part,
Will infamy and ruin meet.
The liar ne'er will be believed
By those whom he has once deceived.

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IV. THE DOG IN THE MANGER.

A ſurly Dog having made his bed on ſome hay in a Manger; an Ox, preſſed by hunger, came up, and wiſhed to ſati-fy his appetite with a little of the provender; but the Dog, ſnarling, and putting himſelf in a threatening poſture, prevented his touching it, or even approaching the ſpot where he lay.

Envious animal, exclaimed the Ox, how ridiculous is your behaviour! You cannot eat the hay yourſelf; and yet you will not allow me, to whom it is ſo deſirable, to taſte it.

The Miſer who hoards up his gold,
Unwilling to uſe or to lend,
Himſelf in the Dog may behold,
The Ox in his indigent friend.
To hoard up what we can't enjoy,
Is Heaven's good purpoſe to deſtroy.

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V. THE KID AND THE WOLF.

A She-Goat ſhut up her Kid in ſafety at home, while ſhe went to feed in the fields, and adviſed her to keep cloſe. A Wolf, watching their motions, as ſoon as the Dam was gone, haſtened to the houſe, and knocked at the door. Child, ſaid he, counterfeiting the voice of the Goat, I forgot to embrace you; open the door, I beſeech you, that I may give you this token of my affection. No! no! replied the Kid (who had taken a ſurvey of the deceiver through the window), I cannot poſſibly give you admiſſion; for though you feign very well the voice of my Dam, I perceive, in every other reſpect, that you are a Wolf.

Let every youth, with cautious breaſt,
  Allurement's fatal dangers ſhun.
Who turns ſage counſel to a jeſt,
  Takes the ſure road to be undone.
A Parent's counſels e'er revere,
And mingle confidence with fear.

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VI. THE WOLF AND THE LAMB.

A Wolf and a Lamb, by chance, came to the ſame ſtream to quench their thirſt. The water flowed from the former towards the latter, who ſtood at an humble diſtance; but no ſooner did the Wolf perceive the Lamb, than, ſeeking a pretext for his deſtruction, he ran down to him, and accuſed him of diſturbing the water which he was drinking. How can I diſturb it? ſaid the Lamb in a great fright: the ſtream flows from you to me; and I aſſure you, that I did not mean to give you any offence. That may be, replied the Wolf; but it was only yeſterday that I ſaw your Sire, encouraging the Hounds that were purſuing me. Pardon me! anſwered the Lamb, my poor Sire fell a victim to the Butcher's knife upwards of a month ſince. It was your Dam then, replied the ſavage beaſt. My Dam, ſaid the innocent, died on the day I was born. Dead or not, vo-ci-fe-ra-ted the Wolf, as he gnaſhed his teeth in rage: I know very well that all the breed of you hate me, and therefore I am determined to have my revenge. So ſaying, he ſprung upon the defenceleſs Lamb, and worried and ate him.

Injuſtice, leagu'd with Strength and Pow'r,
Nor Truth nor Innocence can ſtay;
In vain they plead when Tyrants lour,
And ſeek to make the weak their prey.
No equal rights obtain regard
When paſſions fire, and ſpoils reward.

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TABLE XVII.

List of Words of SIX *Syllables, and upward properly accented.*

Lesson 1.	Lesson 2.
A-bo″-mi-na-ble-neſs	An-te-di-lú-vi-an
au-tho″-ri-ta-tive-ly	An-ti-mo-nar′-chi-ca
Con-ci″-li-a-to-ry	ar-chi-e pis′-co-pal
con-gra″-tu-la-to-ry	a-riſ-to-cra″-ti-cal
con-ſi″-der-a-ble-neſs	Diſ-ſa″-tiſ-fac′-to-ry
De-cla″-ra-to-ri-ly	E-ty-mo-lo″-gi-cal
E-ja″-cu-la-to-ry	ex-tra-pa-ró-chi-al
ex-pos′-tu-la-to-ry	Fa-mi″-li-a-ri-ty
in-to″-ler-a-ble-neſs	Ge-ne-a-lo″-gi-cal
in-vo″-lun-ta-ri-ly	ge-ne-ra-lis′-ſi-mo
Un-par′-don-a-ble-neſs	He-te-ro-gé-ne-ous
un-pro″-fit-a-ble-neſs	hiſ-to-ri-o″-gra-pher
un-rea′-ſon-a-ble-neſs	im-mu-ta-bi″-li-ty
A-poſ-to″-li-cal-ly	in-fal-li-bi″-li-ty
Be-a-ti″-fi-cal-ly	Pe-cu-li-a″-ri-ty
Ce″-re-mó-ni-ouſ-ly	pre-deſ-ti-ná-ri-an
cir-cum-am′-bi-ent-ly	ſu-per-in-tend′-en-cy
con-ſen-tá-ne-ouſ-ly	U-ni-ver-ſa″-li-ty
con-tu-mé-li-ouſ-ly	un-phi-lo-ſo″-phi-cal
Di-a-bo″-li-cal-ly	An-ti-tri″-ni-tá-ri-an
di-a-me″-tri-cal-ly	Com-men-ſu-ra-bi″-li-
diſ-o-bé-di-ent-ly	Diſ-ſa-tiſ-fac-ti-on
Em-ble-ma″-ti-cal-ly	Ex-tra-ór-di-na-ri-ly
In-con-ſi″-der-ate-ly	Im-ma-te-ri-a″-li-ty
in-con-ve′-ni-ent-ly	im-pe-ne-tra-bi″-li-ty
in-ter-ro″-ga-to-ry	in-com-pa-ti-bi″-li-ty
Ma-giſ-te′-ri-al-ly	in-con-ſi″-der-a-ble-ne
me″-ri-tó-ri-ouſ-ly	in-cor-rup-ti-bi″-li-ty
Re-com-men′-da-to-ry	in-di-vi″-ſi-bi″-li-ty
Su-per-an′-nu-a-ted	La′-ti-tu-di-ná-ri-an
su-per-nú-me-ra-ry	Va″-le-tu-di-ná-ri-an

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INDUSTRY AND INDOLENCE CONTRASTED

A Moral Tale.

IN a village, at a ſmall diſtance from the metropolis, lived a wealthy huſbandman, who had two ſons, William and Thomas; the former of whom was exactly a year older than the other.

On the day when his ſecond ſon was born, the huſbandman planted in his orchard two young apple-trees of an equal ſize, on which he beſtowed the ſame care in cultivating; and they throve ſo much alike, that it was a difficult matter to ſay which claimed the preference.

As ſoon as the children were capable of uſing garden implements, their father took them, on a fine day, early in the ſpring, to ſee the two plants he had reared for them, and called after their names. William and Thomas having much admired the beauty of theſe trees, now filled with bloſſoms, their father told them, that he made them a preſent of the trees in good condition, which would continue to thrive or decay in proportion to the labour or neglect they received.

Thomas, though the youngeſt ſon, turned all his attention to the improvement of his tree, by clearing it of inſects as ſoon as he diſcovered them, and propping up the ſtem that it might grow perfectly upright. He dug about it, to looſen the earth, that the root might receive nouriſhment from the warmth of the ſun, and the moiſture of the dews. No mother could nurſe her child more tenderly in its infancy than Thomas did his tree.

His brother William, however, purſued a very different conduct; for he loitered away all his time in the moſt idle and miſchievous manner, one of his principal amuſements being to throw ſtones at people as they paſſed. He kept company with all the idle boys in the neighbourhood, with whom he was continually fighting, and was ſeldom without either a black eye or a broken skin. His poor tree was neglected, and never thought of till one day in autumn, when, by chance, ſeeing his brother's tree loaded with the fineſt apples, and almoſt ready to break down with the weight, he ran to his own tree, not doubting that he ſhould find it in the ſame pleaſing condition.

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Great, indeed, were his disappointment and surprise, when, instead of finding the tree loaded with excellent fruit, he beheld nothing but a few withered leaves, and branches covered with moss. He instantly went to his father, and complained of his partiality in giving him a tree that was worthless and barren, while his brother's produced the most luxuriant fruit: and he thought that his brother should, at least, give him half of his apples.

His father told him, that it was by no means reasonable that the industrious should give up part of their labour to feed the idle. "If your tree," said he "has produced you nothing, it is but a just reward of your indolence, since you see what the industry of your brother has gained him. Your tree was equally full of blossoms, and grew in the same soil; but you paid no attention to the culture of it. Your brother suffered no visible insects to remain on his tree; but you neglected that caution, and suffered them to eat up the very buds. As I cannot bear to see even plants perish through neglect, I must now take this tree from you, and give it to your brother, whose care and attention may possibly restore it to its former vigour. The fruit it produces shall be his property, and you must no longer consider yourself as having any right in it. However, you may go to my nursery, and there choose any other which you may like better, and try what you can do with it; but if you neglect to take proper care of it, I shall take that also from you, and give it to your brother as a reward for his superior industry and attention."

This had the desired effect on William; who clearly perceived the justice and propriety of his father's reasoning, and instantly went into the nursery to choose the most thriving apple-tree he could meet with. His brother Thomas assisted him in the culture of his tree, advising him in what manner to proceed; and William made the best use of his time, and the instructions he received from his brother. He left off all his mischievous tricks, forsook the company of idle boys, applied himself cheerfully to work, and in autumn received the reward of his labour, his tree being loaded with fruit,

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From this happy change in his conduct, he derived the advantage, not only of enriching himself with a plentiful crop of fruit, but also of getting rid of bad and pernicious habits. His father was so perfectly satisfied with his reformation, that the following season he gave him and his brother the produce of a small orchard, which they shared equally between them.

TABLE XVIII.

Moral and practical Observations, which ought to be committed to memory at an early age.

Prosperity gains friends, and adversity tries them.

It is wiser to prevent a quarrel, than to revenge it.

Custom is the plague of wise men, and the idol of fools.

To err is human; to forgive, divine.

It is much better to reprove, that to be angry secretly.

Diligence, industry, and a proper improvement of time, are material duties of the young.

Anger may glance into the breast of a wise man, but rests only in the bosom of fools.

Sincerity and truth are the foundation of all virtue.

By other's faults wise men correct their own.

To mourn without measure is folly; not to mourn at all, insensibility.

Truth and error, virtue and vice, are things of an immutable nature.

When our vices leave us, we flatter ourselves that we leave them.

Let no event or misfortune make a deeper impression on your mind at the time it happens, that it would after the lapse of a year.

Do unto others as you would they should do unto you.

A man may have a thousand intimate acquaintances, and not a friend among them all; yet without a friend the world is but a wilderness.

Industry is the parent of every excellence. The finest talents would be lost in obscurity, if they were not called forth by study and cultivation.

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Idleness is the bane of every thing: it is like the barren soil of which all labour and cultivation are thrown away.

The acquisition of knowledge is one of the most honourable occupations of youth.

When once you profess yourself a friend, endeavour to be always such. He can never have any true friends, who is often changing them.

Virtuous youth gradually brings forward accomplished and flourishing manhood.

None more impatiently suffer injuries, than those that are most forward in doing them.

No revenge is more heroic, than that which torments envy by doing good.

Money, like manure, does no good till it is spread. There is no real use of riches, except in the distribution; the rest is all imaginary.

Complaisance renders a superior amiable, an equal agreeable, and an inferior acceptable.

Excess of ceremony shews want of breeding. That politeness is best which excludes all superfluous formality.

By taking revenge of an injury, a man is only even with his enemy; by passing it over, he is superior.

No object is more pleasing to the eye, than the sight of a man whom you have obliged; nor any music so agreeable to the ear, as the voice of one that owns you for his benefactor.

The coin that is most current among mankind is flattery; the only benefit of which is, that by hearing what we are not, we may be instructed what we ought to be.

A wise man will desire no more than what he may get justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and live upon contentedly.

A contented mind, and a good conscience, will make a man happy in all conditions.

He knows not how to fear, who dares to die.

Ingratitude is a crime so shameful, that no man was ever found who would acknowledge himself guilty of it.

Truth is born with us; and we must do violence to our nature to shake off our veracity.

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The character of the person who commends you, is to be considered before you set a value on his esteem. The wise man applauds him whom he thinks most virtuous, the rest of the world him who is most powerful or most wealthy.

As to be perfectly just is an attribute of the divine nature; to be so to the utmost of our abilities, is the glory of man.

No man was ever cast down with the injuries of fortune, unless he had before suffered himself to be deceived by her favours.

Nothing more engages the affections of men, than a handsome address, and graceful conversation.

A more glorious victory cannot be gained over another man, than this; that though the injury began on his part, the kindness begins on ours.

Philosophy is then only valuable, when it serves as the law of life, and not as the ostentation of science.

There cannot be a greater treachery, than first to raise confidence, and then deceive it.

It is as great a point of wisdom to hide ignorance, as to discover knowledge.

Some would be thought to do great things, who are but tools and instruments; like the fool who fancied he played upon the organ, when he only blew the bellows.

No man hath a thorough taste of prosperity, to whom adversity never happened.

Truth is always consistent with itself, and needs nothing to help it out. It is always near at hand, and sits upon our lips, and is ready to drop out before we are aware: whereas a lie is troublesome, and sets a man's invention upon the rack; and one trick needs a great many more to make it good.

Pitch upon that course of life which is the most excellent, and habit will render it the most delightful.

The temperate man's pleasures are durable, because they are regular; and all his life is calm and serene, because it is innocent.

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We ſhould take a prudent care for the future, but as to enjoy the preſent. It is no part of wiſdom to miſerable to-day, becauſe we may happen to be ſo t morrow.

Blame not before thou haſt examined the truth; u derſtand firſt, and then rebuke.

An angry man who ſuppreſſes his paſſions, thin worſe than he ſpeaks.

It is the infirmity of little minds to be captivat by every appearance, and dazzled with every thing th ſparkles; but great minds have ſeldom admiration, b cauſe few things appear new to them.

The man who tells nothing, or who tells eve thing, will equally have nothing told him.

The lips of talkers will be telling ſuch things as a pertain not unto them, but the words of ſuch as ha underſtanding are weighed in the balance. The hea of fools is in their mouth, but the tongue of the wiſe in his heart.

He that is truly polite knows how to contradict wi reſpect, and to pleaſe without adulation; and is equall remote from an insipid complaiſance, and a low f miliarity.

A good word is an eaſy obligation; but not to ſpea ill requires only our ſilence, which coſts us nothing.

Honourable age is not that which ſtandeth in lengt of time, nor which is meaſured by number of years but wiſdom is the grey hairs unto man, and unſpotte life is old age.

Let reaſon go before every enterprize, and counſ before every action.

If thou wouldſt get a friend, prove him firſt, an be not haſty to credit him; for ſome men are friends f their own occaſions, but will not abide in the day trouble.

A friend cannot be known in proſperity; and a enemy cannot be hidden in adverſity.

He who diſcovereth ſecrets loſeth his credit, and ſha never meet with a friend to his mind.

Honour thy father with thy whole heart, and forg

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not the kindness of thy mother; how canst thou recompense them the things they have done for thee?

The latter part of a wise man's life is taken up in curing the follies, prejudices, and false opinions, he had contracted in the former.

He who tells a lie, is not sensible how great a task he undertakes; for he must be forced to invent twenty more to maintain that one.

The prodigal robs his heir, the miser robs himself.

Economy is no disgrace: it is better to live on a little, than to outlive a great deal.

Almost all difficulties are overcome by industry and perseverance.

A small injury to another is a great injury to yourself.

He that sows thistles will not reap wheat.

The weapon of the wise is reason; the weapon of fools is steel.

Never defer that till to-morrow, which can be as well performed to-day.

ADVICE TO YOUNG PERSONS INTENDED FOR TRADE.

By Dr. Benjamin Franklin.

REMEMBER *that time is money.*—He that can earn ten shillings a day at his labour, and goes abroad or sits idle one half of that day, though he spends but sixpence during his diversion or idleness, ought not to reckon *that* the only expence; he has really spent, or rather thrown away, five shillings besides.

Remember that credit is money.—If a man lets his money lie in my hands after it is due, because he has a good opinion of my credit, he gives me the interest, or so much as I can make of the money during that time. This amounts to a considerable sum where a man has large credit, and makes good use of it.

Remember that money is of a prolific or multiplying nature.—Money can produce money, and its offspring can produce more, and so on. Five shillings turned is six; turned again it is seven and three-pence: and so on, till it becomes a hundred pounds. The more there is of it, the more it produces every turning, so that the profits rise quicker and quicker. He that throws away a

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crown, destroys all that it might have produced, even scores of pounds.

Remember that six pounds a year is but a groat a day.—For this little sum (which may be daily wasted, either in time or expence, unperceived) a man of credit may, on his own security, have the constant possession and use of a hundred and twenty pounds. So much in stock, briskly turned by an industrious man, produces great advantage.

Remember this saying, "The good paymaster is lord of another man's purse."—He that is known to pay punctually and exactly to the time he promises, may at any time, and on any occasion, raise all the money his friends can spare. This is sometimes of great use. Next to industry and frugality, nothing contributes more to the raising of a man in the world, than punctuality and justice in all his dealings; therefore never keep borrowed money an hour beyond the time promised, lest a disappointment shut up your friend's purse for ever.

The most trifling actions that affect a man's credit are to be regarded.—The sound of the hammer at five in the morning, or nine at night, heard by a creditor, makes him easy six months longer; but if he sees you at a billiard-table, or hears your voice at a tavern, when you should be at work, he sends for his money the next day, and demands it before it is convenient for you to pay him.

Beware of thinking all your own that you possess, and of living accordingly.—This is a mistake that many people who have credit fall into. To prevent this, keep an exact account, for some time, both of your expences and your income. If you take the pains at first to enumerate particulars, it will have this good effect: you will discover how wonderfully small trifling expences mount up to large sums; and will discern what might have been, and may for the future be, saved, without occasioning any great inconvenience.

In short, the way to wealth, if you desire it, is as plain as the way to market. It depends chiefly on two things, *industry* and *frugality*; that is, waste neither *time* nor *money*, but make the best use of both.

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TABLE XIX.

Proper Names which occur in the Old and New Testament, with the Syllables marked and accented.

Lesson 1.	Lesson 2.	Lesson 3.
A-bád-don	Au-gús-tus	Co-ní-ah
A-béd-ne-go	Ba-al-bé-rith	Da-más-cus
A-bí-a-ther	Ba-al-hâ-mon	Da″-ni-el
A-bi″-me-lech	Ba″-by-lon	De″-bo-rah
A-bi″-na-dab	Ba-ra-chi′-ah	De-da-nim
A-bra-ham	Bar-jé-sus	De-li′-ah
Ab′-sa-lom	Bár-na-bas	De-mé-tri-us
A-do-ní-jah	Bar-tho″-le-mew	Di-o-tré-phes
A-grip′-pa	Bar-ti″-me-us	Dru-sil′-la
A-ha-su-é-rus	Bar-zil-lai	Di″-dy-mus
A-hi″-me-lech	Ba″-she-máth	Di-o-ny′-si-us
A-hi″-to-phel	Beel′-ze-bub	E-béd-me-lech
A-ma″-le-kite	Beér-she-ba	E-ben-é-zer
A-mi″-na-dab	Bel-shâz-zar	E′-krons
A″-na-kims	Ben-há-dad	El-béth-el
A-na″-me-leck	Be-thét-da	E″-le-á-zar
A″-na-ní-as	Béth-le-hem	E-lí-a-kim
An′-ti-christ	Beth-sá-i-da	E-li-é-zer
Ar′-che-laus	Bi-thy″-ni-a	E-lí-hu
Ar-chip′-pus	Bo-a-ner′-ges	E-li″-me-lech
Arc-tú--rus	Cai-á-phas	E-lí-phaz
A-re-o″-pa-gus	Cal′-va-ry	E-li″-za-beth
A-ri-ma-thé-a	Can-dá-ce	El′-ka-nah
Ar-mág-ge-don	Ca-pér-na-um	El′-na-than
Ar-tax-érx-es	Cen′-chre-a	E″-ly-mas
A′sh-ta-roth	Ce-sa-ré-a	Em-má-us
As′-ke-lon	Ché-ru-bim	E-pá-phras
As-sy″-ri-a	Cho-rá-zin	E-pa-phro-dí-tus
A″-tha-li-ah	Cle-ó-phas	E-phé-si-ans

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Lesson 4.	Lesson 5.	Lesson 6.
E″-phe-sus	Ho-ro-na′-im	La′-mech
E″-pi-cu-ré-aus	Ho-sán-na	La-o-di-ce′-a
E″-sar-hád-don	Hy-me-né-us	La″-za-rus
E-thi-ó-pi-a	Ja-za-ni′-ah	Le″-ba-non
Eu-ro″-cly-don	I″-cha-bod	Le″-mu-el
Eú-ty-chus	I-du-me′-a	Lú-ci-fer
Fé-lix	Je″-bu-site	Ly″-di-a
Fes′-tus	Je″-de-di′-ah	Ma″-ce-dó-ni-a
For-tu-na′-tus	Je-hó-a-haz	Mach′-pe-lah
Gá-bri-el	Je-hói-a-kim	Ma-ha-ná-im
Ga″-de-re′-nes	Je-hói-a-chin	Ma-nas′-seh
Ga″-lá-ti-a	Je-hó-ram	Ma-no′-a
Ga″-li-lee	Je-ho″-sha-phat	Ma-ra-na′-tha
Ga-ma′-li-el	Je-hó-vah	Mat′-thew
Ge-da-lí-ah	Je-phúa-neh	Maz′-za-roth
Ge-há-zi	Je″-re-mí-ah	Mel-chi′-ze-dec
Ger′-ge-sens	Je″-ri-cho	Me″-ri-bah
Ge-ri′-zim	Je″-ro-bó-am	Me″-ro-dach
Gi″-be-o-nites	Je-rú-sa-lem	Me-so-po-tá-mia
Gi″-de-on	Je″-ze-bel	Me-thú-se-lah
Gól-go-tha	Im-ma′-nu-el	Mi-cha′-i-ah
Go-mór-rha	Jo″-na-dab	Mi-cha-el
Ha-dad-é-zer	Jo″-na-than	Mí-ri-am
Ha-dó-ram	Jósh-u-a	Mna′-son
Hal-le--lú jah	Jo-si′-ah	Mor′-de-cai
Ha″-na-meel	I-sái-ah	Mo-rí-ah
Ha″-na-ni	Ish′-bosh-eth	Na′-a-man
Ha″-na-ni′-ah	Ish′-ma-el	Na′-o-mi
Há-za-el	Is′-sa-char	Nap′-tha-li
Her-mo″-ge-nes	I″-thá-mar	Na-tha″-na-el
He-ró-di-as	Kéi-lah	Na″-za-réne
He″-ze-ki′-ah	Ke-tú-rah	Na″-za-reth
Hi-e-ra″-po-lis	Ki-ka′-i-on	Na″-zá-rite
Hil-ki′-ah	Lá-chish	Ne-buc-had-nez-zar

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Lesson 7.	Lesson 8.	Lesson 9.
Ne-bu-za″-ra-dan	Shu′-na-mite	Thy-a-ti′-ra
Ne-he-mi′-ah	Sib-bo-léth	Ti-mo′-the-us
Re-mu-li′-ah	Si-ló-ah	To-bi′-ah
Re″-pha-im	Sil-vá-nus	Vásh-ti
Reu′-ben	Si″-me-on	U-phár-sin
Rim′-mon	Si″-se-ra	U-ri′-jah
Ru′-ha-mah	So″-lo-mon	Uz-zi′-ah
Sa-be′-ans	Ste″-pha-nus	Za″-che-us
Sa-ma′-ri-a	Su-sán-na	Za′-re-phath
San-bal′-lat	Sy-ro-pheni-ci-an	Ze″-be-dee
Sa-phi′-ra	Ta″-be-rah	Ze″-cha-ri′-ah
Sa-rép-ta	Ta″-bi-tha	Ze″-de-ki′-ah
Sen-na″-che-rib	Ta-há-pa-nes	Ze″-pha-ni′-ah
Se″-ra-phim	Te″-ra-phim	Ze″-rub-ba′-bel
Shi-ló-ah	Ter-túl-lus	Ze-ló-phe-had
Shi″-me-i	The-o″-phi-lus	Ze-ru-i′-ah
Shu-la′-mite	Thes-sa-lo″-ni-ca	Zip-po′-rah

PROPER NAMES *which occur in* ANCIENT *and* MODERN GEOGRAPHY, *with the Syllable marked which is to be accented.*

A″-ber-deen	Ap′-pen-nines	Bók-ha-ra
A″-bys-si″-ni-a	Arch′-an-gel	Bo-na-vís-ta
A″-ca-púl-co	Au-rén-ga-bad	Bós-pho-rus
A″-car-na′-ni-a	Ba-bel-man′-del	Bo-rist′-he-nes
A-choe-me′-ni-a	Ba″-by-lon	Bra-gán-za
A″-che-rón-ti-a	Bág-na-gár	Bra′n-den-burg
A″-dri-a-no′-ple	Bar-ba′-does	Bu-thra′-tes
A″-les-sán-dri-a	Bar-ce-lo′-na	Bus-so′-ra
A-me″-ri-ca	Ba-va′-ri-a	By-zán-ti-um
Am-phi″-po-lis	Bel-ve-dére	Cas-fra′-ri-a
An-da-lu′-si-a	Be-ne-ven′-to	Cag-li-a′-ri
An-na″-po-lis	Bes-sa-ra′-bi-a	Ca″-la-ma′-ta
An-ti-pá-ros	Bis-na-gar	Cal-cút-ta

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Lesson 10.	Lesson 11.	Lesson 12.
Ca″-li-fór-ni-a	Do-mi″-ni-ca	Gol-con′-da
Ca-pra′-ri-a	Dúſ-ſel-dorf	Gua′-de-loupe
Ca″-ra-ma′-ni-a	Dyr-ra′-chi-um	Gúel-der-land
Car-tha-gé-na	E″-din-burgh	Gú-za-rat
Ca″-ta-lo′-ni-a	E′le-phan′-ta	Ha″-li-car-naſ′-ſus
Ce-pha-lo′-ni-a	E-leu′-the-ræ	Héi-del-burg
Ce-pha-lé-na	E″-pi-dam′-nus	Hel-voet-ſluy′s
Ce-rau′-ni-a	E″-pi-dau′-rus	Her′-man-ſtadt
Cer-cy′-pha-læ	E″-pi-pha′-ni-a	Hi-e-ro″-po-lis
Chæ-ro-né-a	Eſ-cu′-ri-al	Hiſ-pa-ni-o′-la
Chal-ce-do′-ni-a	Eſ-qui-máux	Hyr-ca′-ni-a
Chan-der-na-góre	Eſ-tre-ma-du′-ra	Ja-mai′-ca
Chriſ-ti-a′-na	E-thi-o′-pi-a	Il-ly″-ri-cum
Chriſ-ti-an-o′-ple	Eu-pa-to′-ri-a	In-niſ-kíl-ling
Con-néc-ti-cut	Eu-ri′-a-náſ-ſa	Iſ-pa-hán
Con-ſtan-tin-o′-ple	Fa-cel-i′-na	Kamts-chát-ka
Co-pen-ha′-gen	Fer-ma″-nah	Kim-ból-ton
Co″-ro-man′-del	Fon-te-ra′-bi-a	Ko′-nigs-burg
Co-ry-pha′-ſi-um	For′-te-ven-tu′-ra	La-bra-dór
Cy′-cla-des	Fre″-de-ricks-burg	La-ce-de-mo′-ni-a
Da-ghef′-tan	Fri-u′-li	Lamp′-ſa-co
Da-le-car′-li-a	Fron-tíg-ni-ac	Lan′-gue-doc
Dal-ma′-ti-a	Fúr-ſten-burg	Lau′-ter-burg
Da″-mi-ét-ta	Gal-li″-pa-gos	Le′-o-min-ſter
Dar-da-nélles	Gal-li″-po-lis	Li-thu-a′-ni-a
Dar-da′-ni-a	Gal-lo-græ′-ci-a	Li-va′-di-a
Daú-phi-ny	Gan-ga″-ri-dæ	Lon-don-der″-ry
De-ſe-a′-da	Ga″-ra-man′-tes	Lou′-iſ-burg
Di-ar-bé-ker	Gáſ-co-ny	Lou-i-ſi-a′-na
Di-o-ny-ſi′-po-lis	Ge-né-va	Lu′-nen-burg
Di-o-ſcu′-ri-as	Gér-ma-ny	Lúx-em-burg
Do-do′-na	Gi″-bral-tar	Ly-ca-o′-ni-a
Do-min′-go	Glou′-ceſ-ter	Ly-ſi-ma′-chi-a

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Lesson 13.	Lesson 14.	Lesson 15.
Ma-caſ'-ſer	O-ver-yſ'-ſel	Spitz-bér-gen
Ma''-ce-dó-ni-a	Pa-la''-ti-nàte	Swit'-zer-land
Ma''-da-gaſ-car	Paph-la-gó-ni-a	Tar-ra-go'-na
Man-ga-lóre	Pá-ta-gó-ni-a	Thi'-on-ville
Ma''-ra-thon	Penn-ſyl-vá-ni-a	Thu-rin'-gi-a
Mar-tin'-i-co	Phí-lip-vi'lle	Tip''-pe-ra-ry
Ma-ſú-li-pa-tam	Pon-di-cher-ry	To-bólſ-koi
Me'-di-ter-rá-ne-an	Py-re-nées	Ton-ga-ta-bóo
Me'-ſo-po-tá-mi-a	Quí-be-rón	Tran-ſyl-vá-ni-a
Mo-no-e-mu'-gi	Qui-ló-a	Tur-co-ma'-ni-a
Mo-no-mó-ta-pa	Quí-ri-na'-lis	Va''-len-ciennes
Na-tó-li-a	Ra'-tiſ-bon	Ve-ro-ni'-ca
Ne''-ga-pa-ta'm	Ra-vén-na	Ve-ſú-vi-us
Ne-rins'-koi	Ra'-venſ-burg	Vir-gí-ni-a
Neúſ-cha-teau	Ro-ſet'-ta	U'-ra''-ni-berg
Ni''-ca-ra-gú-a	Rot'-ter-dam	Weſt-má-ni-a
Ni''-co-me'-di-a	Sa''-la-man-ca	Weſt-pha'-li-a
Ni-co''-po-lis	Sa-mar-ca'nd	Wól-fen-but-tle
No-vó-ro-god	Sa-moi-é-da	Xy-le-no''-po-lis
Nú-rem-berg	Sa''-ra-goſ-ſa	Xy-lo''po-lis
Oc'-za-kow	Sar-di'-ni-a	Zan'-gue-bar
Oo-na-las'-ka	Schaff-haú-ſen	Zan'-zi-bar
Oſ-na-burg	Se-rin'-ga-pa-tam	Ze-no-do'-ti-a
O-ta-hei-te	Si-bé-ri-a	Zo-ro-an'-der

PROPER NAMES *which occur in the* ROMAN *and* GRECIAN HISTORY, *divided, and the Syllable marked which is required to be accented.*

Æs'-chi-nes	A-na''-cre-on	An-tís-the-nes
A-ge''-ſi-la-us	A-náx-i-man-der	A-pél-les
Al-ci-bi'-a-des	An-do'-ci-des	Ar-chí-me'-des
A''-lex-an-der	An-ti''-go-nus	A-re-thu'-ſa
A''-lex-an-dro'-po-lis	An-ti'-ma-chus	A-ris-tar'-chus

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Lesson 16.	Lesson 17.	Lesson 18.
A″-ris-ti-des	Col-la-tí-nus	E-phi-al′-tes
A″-ris-to-de′-mus	Co-ma-ge′-na	E″-phó′-ri
A-rif-to′-pha-nes	Cón-ſtan-tine	E″-pi-char′-mus
A″-ris-to′-tle	Co-ri-o-la′-nus	E-pic-te′-tus
Ar-te-mi-do′-rus	Cor-ne′-li-a	E″-pi-cu′-rus
A-the-no-dó-rus	Co″-run-ca′-nus	E″pi-me′-ni-des
Ba′-ja-zet	Co″-ry-ban-tes	E-ra-ſis′-tra-tus
Bac-chi′-a-dæ	Cra-típ-pus	E-ra-tós-the-nes
Bel-le″-ro-phon	Cte″-ſi-phon	E-ra-toſ′-tra-tus
Bé-re-cyn′-thi-a	Da-ma-ſis′-tra-tus	E-rich-tho′-ni-us
Bi-ſel-tæ	Da-mo′-cra-tes	Eu-me′-nes
Bo-a-di-ce′-a	Dar′-da-nus	Eu-no′-mus
Bo-é thi-us	Daph-ne-phó-ri-a	Eu-ri-bi′-a-des
Bo-mil′-car	Da-ri′-us	Eu-ri″-pe-des
Brach-ma′-nes	De-ce″-ba-lus	Eu-ry-ti-o″-ni-dæ
Bri-tan′-ni-cus	De-ma-ra′-tus	Eu-thy-dé-mus
Bu-cé-pha-lus	De-mo″-ni-des	Eu-ty″-chi-das
Ca-li″-gu-la	De-mo″-cri-tus	Ex-a″-go-nus
Cal-li-cra′-tes	De-móſ-the-nes	Fa′-bi-us
Cal-li-cra′-ti-das	De-mos′-tra-tus	Fa-bri′-ci-us
Cal-lí-ma-chus	Deu-ca′-li-on	Fa-vo-ri′-nus
Cam-by′-ſes	Di-a″-go-ras	Fauſ-ti′-na
Ca-mil′-lus	Din-dy′-me-ne	Fauſ-tu′-lus
Car-né-a-des	Di-no′-ma-che	Fi-dé-næ
Caſ-ſan′-der	Di-oſ-co″-ri-des	Fi-de-na′-tes
Caſ-ſi-o-do′-rus	Do-do″-ni-des	Fla-mi″-ni-us
Caſ-si-bel-lau′-nus	Do-mi-ti-á-nus	Flo-rá-li-a
Ce″-the-gus	E-lec′-try-on	Ga-bi-é-nus
Cha-ri-de′-mus	E-leu-ſi″-ni-a	Ga-bí-ni-us
Cle-o′-cri-tus	Em-pe″-do-cles	Gan-ga″-ri-dæ
Cle-o-pa′-tra	En-dy″-mi-on	Ga″-ny-méde
Cli-to″-ma-chus	E-pa-mi-nón-das	Ga″-ra-man′-tes
Cly-tem-nes′-tra	E-pa-phro-di′-tus	Gar′-ga-rus

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Lesson 19.	Lesson 20.	Lesson 21.
Ger-ma″-ni-cus	I″-phi-ge′-ni-a	Mil-ti-a′-des
Gor-di-a′-nus	I-so″-cra-tes	Mi″-thri-da′-tes
Gor′-go-nes	Ix-i-o″-ni-des	Mne-mo″-sy-ne
Gor-go-pho′-ne	Jo-caf′-ta	Mne-sip-to-se′-me
Gra-ti-a′-nus	Ju-gur′-tha	Na-bu-za′-nes
Gym-no′-so phís-tæ	Ju-li-a′-nus	Na-bo-náf-sar
Gy-næ-co-thoe-nus	La-o″-me-don	Nau-cra′-tes
Ha″-li-car-naf-sus	Le-o″-ni-das	Nec-to-næ′-bus
Har-po″-cra′-tes	Le-o-ty″-chi-das	Ne-o′-cles
He-ca-tom-pho′-nia	Le-ós-the-nes	Ne-op-to″-le-mus
He-ge-sis′-tra-tus	Li-bo-phœ′-ni-ces	Ni-ca″-go-ras
He-ge-to″-ri-des	Lon-gi-ma′-nus	Ni-co-cra′-tes
He-li-o-do′-rus	Ly-per-ca′-li-a	Ni-co″-ge-nes
He-li-co-ni′-a-des	Ly″-co-phron	Ni-co″-ma-chus
He-li-o-ga″-bu-lus	Ly-cos′-the-nes	Nu-me-ri-a′-nus
Hel-la-no″-cra-tes	Ly-cúr-gi-dæ	Nu′-mi-tor
He″-lo-tes	Ly-cur′-gus	Oc-ta-vi-a′-nus
He-phæs′-ti-on	Ly-si″-ma-chus	Oé-di-pus
He-ra″-cli-tus	Ly-sis′-tra-tus	O-lym-pi′-o-do′-rus
Her′-cu-les	Ma-ni″-pu-la′-res	O-mo-pha′-gi-a
Her-ma″-go-ras	Mar-cel-li′-nus	O-ne″-si-cri′-tus
Her-ma-phro-dí-tus	Ma″-si-nis′-sa	O-no-ma-cri′-tus
Her-mi′-o-ne	Ma″-sa-ge′-tæ	Or-tha″-go-ras
Her-mo-do′-rus	Max-i″-mi-a′-nus	Os-cho-pho′-ri-a
He-ro″-do-tus	Me-ga′-ra	Pa-ca-ti-a′-nus
He″-spe″-ri-des	Me-gas′-the-nes	Pa-læ′-pha-tus
Hi-e-ro″-no-mus	Me-la-nip′-pi-des	Pa-la″-me-des
Hip-pa′-go-ras	Me-le-á-gri-des	Pa″-li-nu′-rus
Hip-po″-cra-tes	Me-nál-ci-das	Pa-na-the′-næ
Hy-a-cín-thus	Me-ne-cra′-tes	Par-rha′-si-us
Hy-dro″-pho-rus	Me″-ne-la-us	Pa-tro′-clus
Hy-stás-pes	Me-noe-ce′-us	Pau-sa′-ni-as
I″-phi-cra′-tes	Me-ta″-ge-nes	Pe″-lo-po-ni-né-sus

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Lesson 22.	Lesson 23.	Lesson 24.
Pen-the-si-lé-a	Rhá-da-mán-thus	Ther-mo″-py-læ
Phil-li″-pe-des	Ro″-mu-lus	Thes-mo-the′-ta
Phi-loc-té-tes	Ru-fi-ni-a′-nus	Thi-o-da′-mas
Phi-lom′-bro-tus	Sar-da-na″-pu-lus	Thu-cy″-di-des
Phi-lo″-me-la	Sé-mi-rá-mis	Ti-mo-do′-rus
Phi-lo-poe′-men	San-cho-ni′-a-thon	Ti-mo″-pha-nes
Phi-lo-ste″-pha-nus	Sa-tur-na′-li-a	Tis-sa-phér-nes
Phi-lo′-stra′-tus	Sa-tur-ni′-nus	Tle-po″-le-mus
Phi-lox-é-nus	Sca-mán-der	Try-phi-o-do′-rus
Pin-da′-rus	Scri-bo-ni-a′-nus	Tyn′-da-rus
Pi-sis-tra″-ti-des	Se-leú-ci-dæ	Va-len-tí-ni-a-nus
Plei′-a-des	Se-ve-ri-a′-nus	Va-le-ri-a′-nus
Pó-le-mo-cra′-ti-a	Si-mo′-ni-des	Ve-li-ter′-ni-a
Po″-ly′-ma-chus	Si″-sy-phus	Ve-lo-cás-ses
Po″-ly-do′-rus	So″-cra-tes	Ve-nu-lé-i-us
Pon-ti′-fi-ces	Sog-di-a′-nus	Ve-ro-doc′-ti-us
Po″-lyg-no′-tus	So″-pho-cles	Ven-tí-di-us
Pó″-ly-phe-mus	So-pho-nis′-ba	Ves-pa-si-a′-nus
Por-sén-na	Spi-thri-da′-tes	Vi″-ri-do-ma′-rus
Po″-si-dó-ni-us	Ste-sim′-bro-tus	Vi-tel-li-a′-nus
Prax-i′-te-les	Ster-si″-cho-rus	Vo-lu-si-a′-nus
Pro-te′-si-la-us	Stra-to″-ni-cus	Xan-tip′-pus
Psam-me′-ti-chus	Sy-si′-me-thres	Xe-na″-go-ras
Pyg-ma″-li-on	Se-la-mo-ni′-a-des	Xe-no″-cra′-tes
Py-læ′-me-nes	Te-le′-ma-chus	Xe-no″-pha-nes
Py-tha′-go-ras	Tha-les′-tri-a	Xe″-no-phon
Quin-ti″-li-a′-nus	The-mis′-to-cles	Ze-no-do′-rus
Qui-ri-na′-li-a	The-o″-cri-tus	Zeux-i″-da-mus
Qui-ri′-nus	The-o″-pha-nes	Zo-py′-ri-on
Qui-ri′-tes	The-op-to″-le-mus	Zo-ro-as′-ter.

TABLE

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TABLE XX.

Alphabetical collection *of Words nearly the same in Sound, but different in Spelling and Signification.*

Accidence, a book
Accidents, chances
Account, esteem
Accompt, reckoning
Acts, deeds,
Ax, hatchet
Hacks, doth hack
Adds, doth add
Adze, a cooper's ax
Ail, to be sick, or to make sick
Ale, malt liquor
Hail, to salute
Hail, frozen rain
Hale, strong
Air, to breathe
Heir, oldest son
Hair, of the head
Hare, an animal
Are, they be
All, every one
Awl, to bore with
Hall, a large room
Haul, to pull
Allowed, granted
Aloud, with a noise
Altar, for sacrifice
Alter, to change
Halter, a rope
Ant, an emmet
Aunt, parent's sister
Haunt, to frequent
Ascent, going up
Assent, agreement
Assistance, help
Assistants, helpers
Augur, a soothsayer
Auger, carpenter's tool
Bail, a surety
Bale, large parcel
Ball, a sphere
Bawl, to cry out
Beau, a fop
Bow, to shoot with
Bear, to carry
Bear, a beast
Bare, naked
Base, mean
Bass, a part in music
Base, bottom
Bays, bay leaves
Be, the verb
Bee, an insect
Beer, to drink
Bier, a carriage for the dead
Bean, a kind of pulse
Been, from to *be*
Beat, to strike
Beet, a root
Bell, to ring
Belle, a young lady
Berry, a small fruit
Bury, to inter
Blew, did blow
Blue, a colour
Boar, a beast
Boor, a clown
Bore, to make a hole
Bore, did bear
Bolt, a fastening
Boult, to sift meal
Boy, a lad
Buoy, a water-mark
Bread, baked flower
Bred, brought up
Burrow, a hole in the earth
Borough, a corporation
By, near
Buy, to purchase
Bye, indirectly
Brews, breweth
Bruise, to break
But, except
Butt, four hogsheads
Calendar, almanac
Calender, to smooth
Cannon, a great gun
Canon, a law
Canvas, coarse cloth
Canvass, to examine
Cart a carriage
Chart, a map
Cell, a cave
Sell, to dispose of
Cellar, underground
Seller, one who sells
Censer, for incense
Censor, a critic
Censure, blame
Cession, resigning
Session, assize
Centaury, an herb
Century, 100 years
Sentry a guard
Choler, anger
Collar, for the neck
Ceiling, of a room

Scaling,

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Sealing, of a letter
Clause, of a sentence
Claws, of a bird or beast
Coarse, not fine
Course, a race
Corse, a dead body
Complement, the remainder
Compliment, to speak politely
Concert, of music
Consort, a companion
Cousin, a relation
Cozen, to cheat
Council, an assembly
Counsel, advice
Cruise, to sail up and down
Crews, ships' companies
Currant, small fruit
Current a stream
Creek, of the sea
Creak, to make a noise
Cygnet a young swan
Signet a seal
Dear, of great value
Deer, in a park
Dew, moisture
Due, owing
Descent, going down
Dissent, to disagree
Dependance, trust
Dependants, those who are subject
Devices, invention
Devises, contrives
Decease, death
Disease, disorder
Doe, a she deer
Dough, paste
Done, performed
Dun, a colour
Dun, a bailiff
Draught, of drink
Draft, drawing
Urn, a vessel
Earn, to gain by labour
East, a point of the compass
Yeast, barm
Eminent, noted
Imminent impending
Ewe, a female sheep
Yew, a tree
You, thou or ye
Hew, to cut
Hue, colour
Hugh, a man's name
Your, a pronoun
Ewer, a bason
Eye, to see with
I, myself
Fain, desirous
Fane, a temple
Feign, to dissemble
Faint, weary
Feint, pretence
Fair, handsome
Fair, merry-making
Fare, charge
Fare, food
Feet, part of the body
Feat, exploit
File, a steel instrument
Foil, to overcome
Fillip, a snap with the finger
Philip, a man's name
Fir, a tree
Fur, of a skin
Flee, to run away
Flea, an insect
Flew, did fly
Flue, down
Flue, of a chimney
Flour, for bread
Flower, of the field
Forth, abroad
Fourth, the number
Frays, quarrels
Phrase, a sentence
Frances, a woman's name
Francis, a man's name
Gesture, action
Jester, a joker
Gilt, with gold
Guilt, sin
Grate, for fire
Great, large
Grater, for nutmeg
Greater, larger
Groan, sigh
Grown, increased
Guess, to think
Guest, a visitor
Hart, deer
Heart, in the stomach
Art, skill
Heal, to cure
Heel, part of a shoe
Eel, a fish
Helm, a rudder
Elm, a tree
Hear, the sense
Here, in this place
Heard, did hear
Herd, cattle
I, myself
Hie, to haste
High, lofty
Hire, wages
Ire, great anger
Him, from *he*
Hymn, a song
Hole, a cavity
Whole, not broken

Hoop, for a tub
Whoop, to hollow
Host, a great number
Host, a landlord
Idle, lazy
Idol, an image
Aisle, of a church
Isle, an island
Impostor, a cheat
Imposture, deceit
In, within
Inn, a public house
Incite, to stir up
Insight, knowledge
Indite, to dictate
Indict, to accuse
Ingenious, skilful
Ingenuous, frank
Intense, excessive
Intents, purposes
Kill, to murder
Kiln, to dry malt
Knave, a rogue
Nave, middle of a wheel
Knead, to work dough
Need, want
Knew, did know
New, not worn
Knight, a title of honour
Night, darkness
Key, for a lock
Quay, a wharf
Knot, to untie
Not, denying
Know, to understand
No, not
Leak, to run out
Leek, a kind of onion
Lease, a demise
Lees, dregs
Leash, three
Lead, metal
Led, conducted
Least, smallest
Lest, for fear
Lessen, to make less
Lesson, in reading
Lo, behold
Low, mean, humble
Loose, slack
Lose, not win
Lore, learning
Lower, more low
Made, finished
Maid, a virgin
Main, chief
Mare, of a horse
Male, he
Mail, armour
Mail, post-coach
Manner, custom
Manor, a lordship
Mare, a she-horse
Mayor, of a town
Marshal, a general
Martial, warlike
Mean, low
Mean, to intend
Mean, middle
Mien, behaviour
Meat, flesh
Meet, fit
Mete, to measure
Medlar, a fruit
Meddler, a busy-body
Message, errand
Messuage, a house
Metal, substance
Mettle, vigour
Might, power
Mite, an insect
Moan, lamentation
Mown, cut down
Moat, a ditch
Mote, spot in the eye
Moor, a fen or marsh
More, in quantity
Mortar, to pound in
Mortar, made of lime
Muslin, fine linen
Muzzling, tying the mouth
Naught, bad
Naught, nothing
Nay, denying
Neigh, as a horse
Noose, a knot
News, tidings
Oar, to row with
Ore, uncast metal
Of, belonging to
Off, at a distance
Oh, alas!
Owe, to be indebted
Old, aged
Hold, to keep
One, in number
Won, did win
Our, of us
Hour, sixty minutes
Pail, bucket
Pale, colour
Pale, a fence
Pain, torment
Pane, square of glass
Pair, two
Pare, to peel
Pear, a fruit
Palate, of the mouth
Pallet, a painter's board
Pallet, a little bed
Pastor, a minister
Pasture, grazing land
Patience, mildness
Patients, sick people

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Peace, quietness
Piece, a part
Peer, a nobleman
Pier, of a bridge
Pillar, a round column
Pillow, to lay the head on
Pint, half a quart
Point, a sharp end
Place, situation
Plaice, a fish
Pray, to beseech
Prey, booty
Precedent, an example
President, governor
Principal, chief
Principle, rule or cause
Raise, to lift
Rays, beams of light
Raisin, dried grape
Reason, argument
Relic, remainder
Relict, a widow
Right, just, true
Right, one hand
Rite, ceremony
Sail, of a ship
Sale, the act of selling
Salary, wages
Celery, an herb
Scent, a smell
Sent, ordered away
Sea, the ocean
See, to view
Seam, joining
Seem, to pretend
So, thus
Sow, to cast seed
Sew, with a needle
Sole, alone
Sole, of the foot
Soul, the spirit
Soar, to mount
Sore, a wound
Some, part
Sum, amount
Straight, direct
Strait, narrow
Sweet, not sour
Suite, attendants
Surplice, white robe
Surplus, over and above
Subtile, fine, thin
Subtle, cunning
Talents, good parts
Talons, claws
Team, of horses
Teem, to overflow
Tenor, intent
Tenure, occupation
Their, belonging to them
There, in that place
Threw, did throw
Through, all along
Thyme, an herb
Time, leisure
Treaties, conventions
Treatise, discourse
Vain, foolish
Vane, a weathercock
Vein, a blood-vessel
Vial, a small bottle
Vial, a fiddle
Wain, a cart or waggon
Wane, to decrease
Wait, to stay
Weight, for scales
Wet, moist,
Whet, to sharpen
Wail, to mourn
Whale, a fish
Ware, merchandize
Wear, to put on
Were, from *to be*
Where, in what place
Way, road
Weigh, in scales
Wey, a measure
Whey, of milk
Week, seven days
Weak, faint
Weather, state of the air
Whether, if
Wither, to decay
Whither, to which place
Which, what
Witch, a sorceress

TABLE XXI.

Brief Introduction to the Arts and Sciences, explaining the Phenomena of Nature.

1. *Agriculture.*

AGRICULTURE, the most useful and innocent of all pursuits, teaches the nature of soils, and their proper adaptation and management for the production of food for man and beast.

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Air

2. *Air.*—Air is a transparent, invisible, elastic fluid, surrounding the earth to the height of several miles. It contains the principles of life and vegetation; and is found by experiments to be eight hundred times lighter than water.

3. *Anatomy.*—Anatomy is the art of dissecting the human body when dead, and of examining and arranging its parts; in order to discover the nature of diseases, and thus promote the knowledge of medicine and surgery.

4. *Architecture.*—Architecture is the art of planning and erecting all sorts of buildings, according to the best models. It contains five orders; called the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite.

5. *Arithmetic.*—Arithmetic is the art of computing by numbers: and notwithstanding the great variety of its application, it consists of only four principal operations; Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division.

6. *Astronomy.*—Astronomy is that grand and sublime science which makes us acquainted with the figures, distances, and revolutions, of the planetary bodies; and with the nature and extent of the universe.

The Planets of our system are Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Herschel; and three small planets situated between Jupiter and Mars, lately discovered, and named Juno, Ceres, and Pallas. These revolve about the Sun; and to Jupiter, Saturn, and Herschel, there are moons attached, like that which attends the Earth.

Besides these, there are Comets; and millions of Fixed Stars, which are probably of use to other systems.

7. *Biography.*—Biography records the lives of eminent men, and may be called the science of life and manners. It teaches from experience, and is therefore the most useful to youth.

8. *Botany.*—Botany is that part of natural history which treats of vegetables. It arranges them in their proper classes, and describes their structure and use; and is a most delightful study.

9. *Chemistry.*—Chemistry is the science which explains the constituent principles of bodies, the results of their various combinations, and the laws by which those combinations are effected. It is a very entertaining and useful pursuit.

10 *Chronology.*—Chronology teaches the method of computing time and distinguishing its parts, so as to determine what period has elapsed since any memorable event.

11. *Clouds.*—Clouds are nothing but collections of vapours suspended in the air. They are from a quarter of a mile to two miles high. A fog is a cloud which touches the earth.

12. *Commerce.*—Commerce is the art of exchanging one

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commodity for another, by buying or selling, with a view to gain. Though private emolument is its origin, it is the bond of nations, and by it one country participates in the productions of all others.

13. *Cosmography.*—Cosmography is a description of the world or the universe, including the earth and infinite space. It naturally divides itself into two parts, Geography and Astronomy.

14. *Dew.*—Dew is produced from extremely subtile particles of water floating in the air, and condensed by the coolness of the night.

15. *Electricity.*—Electricity is a power in nature which is made to shew itself by friction. If a stick of sealing-wax, or a piece of glass be rubbed upon the coat, or upon a piece of flannel, it will instantly attract pieces of paper, and other light substances. The power which occasions this attraction is called electricity.

In larger experiments, this power appears in liquid fire, and is of the same nature as lightning. In a particular kind of new experiments, it has lately acquired the name of Galvanism.

16. *Earthquakes.*—An earthquake is a sudden motion of the earth, supposed to be caused by the explosion or discharge of the electrical power; but the difference in the mode by which earthquakes and lightning are effected, has not yet been clearly ascertained.

17. *Ethics.*—Ethics, or morals, teach the science of proper conduct according to the respective situations of men.

18. *Geography.*—Geography is that science which makes us acquainted with the constituent parts of the globe, and its distribution into land and water. It also teaches us the limits and boundaries of countries; and their peculiarities, natural and political. It is the eye and the key of history.

19. *Geometry.*—This sublime science teaches the relations of magnitude, and the properties of surfaces. In an extended sense, it is the science of demonstration. It includes the greater part of mathematics, and is generally preferred to logic in teaching the art of reasoning.

20. *Hail.*—Hail is formed from rain congealed in its descent by the coolness of the atmosphere.

21. *History.*—History is a narration of past facts and events, relative to all ages and nations. It is the guide of the statesman, and the favourite study of the enlightened scholar. It is, or ought to be, the common school of mankind, equally open and useful to princes and subjects.

22. *Rainbow.*—The rainbow is produced by the refraction and reflection of the sun's beams from falling drops of rain. An artificial rainbow may be produced by means of a garden engine, the water from which must be thrown in a direction contrary to that of the sun.

23. *Logic.*—Logic is the art of employing reason efficaciously in inquiries after truth, and in communicating the result to others.

24. *Mechanics.*—Mechanics teach the nature and laws of motion, the action and force of moving bodies, and the construction and effects of machines and engines.

25. *Medicine.*—The art of medicine consists in the knowledge of the disorders to which the human body is subject, and in applying proper remedies to remove or relieve them.

26. *Metaphysics.*—Metaphysics may be considered as the science of mind. It treats only of abstract qualities; and though it may exercise ingenuity, yet from the nature of the subjects about which it is employed, it cannot lead to absolute certainty.

27. *Meteors.*—Meteors are moving bodies appearing in the atmosphere, and supposed to be occasioned by electricity.

28. *Mists.*—Mists are a collection of vapours commonly rising from fenny places or rivers, and becoming more visible as the light of the day decreases. When a mist ascends high in the air, it is called a cloud.

29. *Music.*—Music is the practice of harmony, arising from a combination of melodious sounds.

30. *Natural History.*—Natural history includes a description of the forms and instincts of animals, the growth and properties of vegetables and minerals, and whatever else is connected with nature.

31. *Optics.*—Optics are the science of vision; whether performed by the eye, or assisted by instruments. This science teaches the construction and use of telescopes, microscopes, and other instruments of that nature.

32. *Painting.*—Painting is one of the fine arts; and by a knowledge of the principles of drawing and the effects of colours, it teaches to represent all sorts of objects. A good painter must possess an original genius.

33. *Pharmacy.*—Pharmacy is the science of the apothecary. It teaches the choice, preparation, and mixture, of medicines.

34. *Philosophy.*—Philosophy is the study of nature and of morals, or the principles of reason.

35. *Physics.*—Physics treat of nature, and explain the phenomena of the material world.

36. *Physiognomy.*—Physiognomy teaches, or pretends to teach,

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a knowledge of the powers and dispositions of men, by the different features and lines of their faces.

37. *Poetry.*—Poetry is a speaking picture; representing real or fictitious events by a succession of mental imagery, generally delivered in measured numbers. It at once refines the heart, and elevates the soul.

38. *Rain.*—Rain is produced from clouds, condensed or run together by the cold; which, by their own weight, fall in drops of water. When they fall with violence, they are supposed to be impelled by the attraction of electricity.

39. *Religion.*—Religion is the worship offered to the Supreme Being, in the manner that we conceive to be the most agreeable to his will, in order to procure his blessing and avoid his displeasure.

40. *Sculpture.*—Sculpture is the art of carving or hewing stone and other hard substances into images.

41. *Snow.*—Snow is congealed water or clouds; the particles of which freezing, and touching each other, descend in beautiful flakes.

42. *Surgery.*—Surgery is that branch of the healing which consists in manual operations by the help of proper instruments, or in curing wounds by suitable applications.

43. *Theology.*—Theology is that sublime science which contemplates the nature of God and divine things.

44. *Thunder and Lightning.*—These awful phenomena are occasioned by the power called electricity. Lightning consists of a stream of the electrical fire, or fluid, passing between the clouds and the earth; and the thunder is nothing more than the explosion, with its echoes, occasioned by the sudden passage of the lightning through the air.

Thunder and lightning bear the same relation to each other as the flash and the report of a cannon; and by the space of time which occurs between them in both cases, their distance from a particular spot may be known, reckoning 1142 feet for every moment.

45. *Tides.*—The tides are the alternate flux and reflux of the sea, which generally take place every six hours. This constant motion preserves the water from putrefaction. The tides are occasioned by the united attraction exercised by the moon and sun upon the waters.

46. *Versification.*—Versification is the arranging of words and syllables in such equal order, as to produce that harmony which distinguishes poetry from prose. Verse may be either blank or in rhyme. In blank verse, the last words of the line do not correspond in sound as they do in rhyme.

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TABLE. XXII.

Outlines of Geography.

THE circumference of the globe is 360 degrees; each degree containing 69 and a half English, or 60 geographical miles: and it is divided into four great divisions; *Europe, Asia, Africa*, and *America*.

EUROPE.

In whatever light we consider Europe, it will appear the most distinguished quarter of the globe, though it is the smallest. The temperature of the climate, the fertility of the soil, the progress of the arts and sciences, and the establishment of a mild and pure religion, render it eminently superior, particularly in modern times.

Europe is bounded on the north by the Frozen Ocean; on the East by Asia, and the rivers Don, Wolga, and Oby; on the South by the Mediterranean; and on the West by the Atlantic Ocean: extending about three thousand miles in length, and two thousand five hundred in breadth.

It is divided into several powerful kingdoms and states; of which Great Britain, France, Spain, Germany, and Russia, are the principal.

The names of the chief nations of Europe, and their capital cities, &c. are as follow:

Countries.	*Capitals.*	*Countries.*	*Capitals.*
Norway	Bergen	France	Paris
Denmark	Copenhagen	Spain	Madrid
Sweden	Stockholm	Portugal	Lisbon
Russia	Petersburg	Switzerland	Bern, &c.
Prussia	Berlin	Italy	Milan
Austria	Vienna	Etruria	Florence
Bavaria	Munich	Popedom	Rome
Wirtemberg	Stutgard	Naples	Naples
Saxony	Dresden	Hungary	Buda
England	London	Turkey	Constantinople
Scotland	Edinburgh	Greece	Athens
Ireland	Dublin	Republic of the Seven Islands	Cefalonia.
Batavia (or Holland)	Amsterdam		

ASIA.

Though, in the revolutions of time and events, Asia has lost much of its original distinction, still it is entitled to a very high rank for its amazing extent, for the richness and variety of its productions, the beauty of its surface, and the benignity of its soil and climate.

It was in Asia that the human race was first planted: it was

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here that the most memorable transactions in Scripture history took place; and here the sun of science shot its morning rays, but only to beam with meridian lustre on Europe.

Asia is about four thousand eight hundred miles long, and four thousand three hundred broad. It is bounded on the north by the Frozen Ocean, by the Pacific Ocean on the East, by the Red Sea on the West, and by the Indian Ocean on the South. Despotism is the prevailing form of government, and Mahometanism and idolatry are the general religions.

The names of the principal Asiatic nations, and their capital cities, are:

Countries.	*Capitals.*	*Countries.*	*Capitals.*
China	Pekin	India	Calcutta
Persia	Ispahan	Thibet	Lassa
Arabia	Mecca	Japan	Jeddo.

In Asia are situated the immense islands of Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Ceylon, New Holland, and the Philippines.

AFRICA.

This division of the Globe lies to the south of Europe: and is surrounded on all sides by the sea; except a narrow neck of land called the isthmus of Suez, which unites it to Asia. It is about four thousand three hundred miles long, and four thousand two hundred broad; and is chiefly situated within the torrid zone.

Except the countries occupied by the Egyptians, those venerable fathers of learning, and the Carthaginians, who were once the rivals of the powerful empire of Rome, this extensive tract has always been sunk in gross barbarism, and degrading superstition. Enlightened nations, taking advantage of the ignorance and effeminacy of its inhabitants, have commonly devoted them to slavery; and thus tarnished the lustre of science, and disgraced the profession of true religion, by a cruel and mercenary traffic in their fellow-creatures. A benevolent mind shudders at the reflection, and a real Christian blushes to own that his fellow-men are thus the prey of those who profess Christianity.

The names of the principal African nations, and their capital cities, are:

Countries.	*Capitals.*	*Countries.*	*Capitals.*
Morocco	Morocco, Fez	Zaara	Tegessa
Algiers	Algiers	Negroland	Madinga
Tunis	Tunis	Guinea	Benin
Tripoli	Tripoli	Nubia	Dangola
Egypt	Cairo	Abyssinia	Gondar
Biledulgerid	Dara	Abex	Suaquam.

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AMERICA.

THIS division is frequently called the New World. It was unknown to the rest of the globe till discovered by Columbus, in the year 1492. Its riches and its fertility allured adventurers, and the principal nations of Europe planted colonies on its coasts.

Spain, Portugal, England, and France, occupied such tracts as were originally discovered by their respective subjects; and with little regard to the rights of the original natives, drove them to the internal parts, or wholly extirpated them.

The soil and climate of America are as various as nature can produce. Extending nearly nine thousand miles in length, and three thousand in breadth, it includes every degree of heat and cold, of plenty and sterility.

The great division of the continent of America is into North and South; commencing at the isthmus of Darien, which in some places is little more than thirty miles over.

The numerous islands between these two divisions of this continent are known by the name of the West Indies.

NORTH AMERICA is thus divided:

UNITED STATES.

Countries.	*Capitals.*
Georgia	Savannah
South Carolina	Columbia
North Carolina	Newburn
Virginia	Richmond
Maryland	Annapolis
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia
New Jersey	Trenton
New York	New York
Rhode Island	Providence
Vermont	Bennington
Connecticut	Hartford
New Hampshire	Portsmouth
Massachusetts	Boston
Kentucky	Lexington
Tennassee	Knoxville
Louisiana	New Orleans
Ohio.	

SPANISH POSSESSIONS.

Countries.	*Capitals.*
Florida	St. August
Mexico	Mexico
New Mexico	St. Fee
California	St. Juan.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Countries.	*Capitals.*
Upper Canada } Lower Canada }	Quebec
Hudson's Bay	Fort York
Newfoundland	St. John's
Nova Scotia	Halifax
New Brunswick	St. John's.

SOUTH AMERICA is divided into the following parts:

Countries.	*Chief Places.*	*Belongs to*
Terra Firma	Panama	Spain
Peru	Lima	Ditto
Amazonia		
Guiana	Surinam	Holland
	Cayenne	France
Brazil	St. Sebastian	Portugal
Paraguay	Buenos Ayres	Spain
Chili	St. Jago	Ditto
Patagonia		

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TABLE XXIII.

GREAT BRITAIN is an island bounded on the North by the Frozen Ocean, on the South by the English Channel, on the East by the German Ocean, and on the West by St. George's Channel; and contains England, Wales, and Scotland.

ENGLAND is divided into the following Counties:

Counties.	*Chief Towns.*	*Counties.*	*Chief Towns.*
Northumberland	Newcastle	Buckinghamshire	Aylesbury
Durham	Durham	Northamptonshire	Northampton
Cumberland	Carlisle	Bedfordshire	Bedford
Westmoreland	Appleby	Huntingdonshire	Huntingdon
Yorkshire	York	Cambridgeshire	Cambridge
Lancashire	Lancaster	Norfolk	Norwich
Cheshire	Chester	Suffolk	Bury
Shropshire	Shrewsbury	Essex	Chelmsford
Derbyshire	Derby	Hertfordshire	Hertford
Nottinghamshire	Nottingham	Middlesex	London
Lincolnshire	Lincoln	Kent	Canterbury
Rutlandshire	Oakham	Surry	Guildford
Leicestershire	Leicester	Sussex	Chichester
Staffordshire	Stafford	Berkshire	Abingdon
Warwickshire	Warwick	Hampshire	Winchester
Worcestershire	Worcester	Wiltshire	Salisbury
Herefordshire	Hereford	Dorsetshire	Dorchester
Monmouthshire	Monmouth	Somersetshire	Wells
Gloucestershire	Gloucester	Devonshire	Exeter
Oxfordshire	Oxford	Cornwall	Launceston.

SCOTLAND is divided into the following Shires:

Shires.	*Chief Towns.*	*Shires.*	*Chief Towns.*
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	Argyle	Inverary
Haddington	Dunbar	Perth	Perth
Merse	Dunse	Kincardin	Bervie
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	Aberdeen	Aberdeen
Selkirk	Selkirk	Inverness	Inverness
Peebles	Peebles	Nairne and Cromartie	Nairne, Cromarte
Lanark	Glasgow	Fife	St. Andrew's
Dumfries	Dumfries	Forfar	Montrose
Wigtown	Wigtown	Bamff	Bamff
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	Sutherland	Strathy, Darnoch
Ayr	Ayr	Clacmannan and Kinross	Clacmannan, Kinross
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	Ross	Taine
Bute & Caithness	Rothsay	Elgin	Elgin
Renfrew	Renfrew	Orkney	Kirkwall.
Stirling	Stirling		
Linlithgow	Linlithgow		

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WALES is divided into the following counties:

Counties.	Chief Towns.	Counties.	Chief Towns.
Flintshire	Flint	Radnorshire	Radnor
Denbighshire	Denbigh	Brecknockshire	Brecknock
Montgomeryshire	Montgomery	Glamorganshire	Cardiff
Anglesea	Beaumaris	Pembrokeshire	Pembroke
Caernarvonshire	Caernarvon	Cardiganshire	Cardigan
Merionethshire	Harlech	Caermarthenshire	Caermarthen.

IRELAND is divided into four provinces; Leinster, Ulster, Connaught, and Munster. These four provinces are subdivided into the following counties:

Counties.	Chief Towns.	Counties.	Chief Towns.
Dublin	Dublin	Antrim	Carrickfergus
Louth	Drogheda	Londonderry	Derry
Wicklow	Wicklow	Tyrone	Omagh
Wexford	Wexford	Fermanagh	Enneskilling
Longford	Longford	Donegal	Lifford
East Meath	Trim	Leitrim	Carrick on Shannon
West Meath	Mullingar	Roscommon	Roscommon
King's County	Philipstown	Mayo	Ballinrobe
Queen's County	Maryborough	Sligo	Sligo
Kilkenny	Kilkenny	Galway	Galway
Kildare	Naas & Athy	Clare	Ennis
Carlow	Carlow	Cork	Cork
Down	Downpatrick	Kerry	Tralee
Armagh	Armagh	Limerick	Limerick
Monaghan	Monaghan	Tipperary	Clonmel
Cavan	Cavan	Waterford	Waterford.

TABLE XXIV.

A brief Survey of the Universe.

WHEN the shades of night have spread their veil over the plain the firmament manifests to our view its grandeur and its riches. The sparkling points with which it is studded, are so many suns suspended by the Almighty in the immensity of space, for the worlds which roll round them.

"The Heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his handy-work." The royal poet, who expressed himself with such loftiness of sentiment, was not aware that the stars which he contemplated were in reality suns. He anticipated these times; and first sung that majestic hymn, which future and more enlightened ages should chant forth in praise to the Founder of Worlds.

The assemblage of these vast bodies is divided into different Systems, the

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the number of which probably surpasses the grains of sand which the sea casts on its shores.

Each system has at its centre a star, or sun, which shines by its own native light; and round which several orders of opake globes revolve; reflecting with more or less brilliancy the light they borrow from it, and which renders them visible.

What an august, what an amazing conception, does this give of the works of the Creator! thousands of thousands of suns, multiplied without end, and ranged all round us at immense distances from each other: attended by ten thousand times ten thousand worlds, all in rapid motion, yet calm, regular, and harmonious, invariably keeping the paths prescribed them; and these worlds doubtless peopled with millions of beings, formed for endless progression in perfection and felicity!

From what we know of our own system, it may be reasonably concluded that all the rest are with equal wisdom contrived, situated, and provided with accommodations for rational inhabitants. Let us therefore take a survey of the system to which we belong, the only one accessible to us; and thence we shall be the better enabled to judge of the nature of the other systems of the universe.

Those stars which appear to wander among the heavenly host, are the planets. The primary or principal ones have the sun for the common centre of their periodical revolutions; while the others, or secondary ones, which are called satellites or moons, move round their primaries, accompanying them in their annual orbits.

Our Earth has one satellite or moon, Jupiter four, Saturn seven, and Herschel six. Saturn has besides a luminous and beautiful ring.

We know that our solar system consists of twenty-seven planetary bodies, but we are not certain that there are not more. The number known has been considerably augmented since the invention of telescopes; and by more perfect instruments, and more accurate observers may perhaps be further increased.

Modern astronomy has not only thus shewn us new planets, but has also to our senses enlarged the boundaries of the solar system. The comets, which from their fallacious appearance, their tail, their beard, the diversity of their directions, and their sudden appearance and disappearance, were anciently considered as meteors, are found to be a species of planetary bodies: their long tracks are now calculated by astronomers; who can foretel their periodical return, determine their place, and account for their irregularities. Many of these bodies at present revolve round the sun: though the orbits which they trace round him are so extensive, that centuries are necessary for them to complete a single revolution.

In short, from modern astronomy we learn that the stars are innumerable; and that the constellations, in which the ancients reckoned but a few, are now known to contain thousands. The heavens as known to the philosophers Thales and Hipparchus were very poor, when compared to the state in which they are shewn by later astronomers,

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The diameter of the orbit which our earth describes, is more than a hundred and ninety millions of miles; yet this vast extent almost vanishes into nothing, and becomes a mere point, when the astronomer uses it as a measure to ascertain the distance of the fixed stars. What then must be the real bulk of these luminaries, which are perceptible by us at such an enormous distance! The sun is about a million times greater than the earth, and more than five hundred times greater than all the planets taken together; and if the stars are suns, as we have every reason to suppose, they undoubtedly equal or exceed it in size.

Proud and ignorant mortal! Lift up now thine eyes to heaven, and say, if one of those luminaries which adorn the starry heaven should be taken away, would thy nights become darker? Think not then that the stars are made for thee; that it is for thee that the firmament glitters with effulgent brightness. Feeble mortal! thou wast not the sole object of the liberal bounties of the Creator, when he appointed Sirius, and encompassed it with worlds.

While the planets perform their periodical revolutions round the sun, by which the course of their year is regulated, they turn round their own centres, by which they obtain the alternate succession of day and night.

But by what means are these vast bodies suspended in the immensity of space? What secret power retains them in their orbits, and enables them to circulate with so much regularity and harmony? Gravity, or Attraction, is the powerful agent, the universal principle, of this equilibrium and of these motions. It penetrates all bodies. By this power, they tend towards each other in a proportion relative to their bulk. Thus the planets tend towards the centre of the system; into which they would soon have been precipitated, if the Creator, when he formed them, had not impressed upon them a projectile or centrifugal force, which continually keeps them at a proper distance from it.

The planets, by obeying at the same instant both these motions, describe a curve. This curve is an oval of different eccentricities, according to the combinations of the two active powers.

Thus the same force which determines the fall of a stone, is the ruling principle of the heavenly motions. Wonderful mechanism! the simplicity and energy of which give us unceasing tokens of the profound wisdom of its Author.

Our earth or globe, which seems so vast in the eyes of the frail beings who inhabit it, and whose diameter is above seven thousand nine hundred and seventy miles, is yet nearly a thousand times smaller than Jupiter, which appears to the naked eye as little more than a shining atom.

A rare, transparent, and elastic substance, surrounds the earth to a certain height. This substance is the air or atmosphere, the region of the winds; an immense reservoir of vapours, which, when condensed into clouds, either embellish the sky by the variety of their figures and the richness of their colouring; or astonish us by the rolling thunder, or flashes of lightning, that escape from them. Sometimes they melt away; and at other times are condensed into rain or hail, supplying the deficiencies of the earth with the superfluity of heaven.

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The

The Moon, the nearest of all the planets to the earth, is likewise that of which we have the most knowledge. Its globe always presents to us the same face, because it turns round upon its axis in precisely the same space of time in which it revolves round the earth.

It has its phases, or gradual and periodical increase and decrease of light, according to its position in respect to the sun, which enlightens it, and the earth, on which it reflects the light that it has received.

The face of the moon is divided into bright and dark parts. The former seem to be land, and the latter to resemble our seas.

In the luminous spots there have been observed some parts which are brighter than the rest; these project a shadow, the length of which has been measured, and its track ascertained. Such parts are mountains, higher than ours in proportion to the size of the moon: whose tops may be seen gilded by the rays of the sun, at the quadratures of the moon; the light gradually descending to their feet, till they appear entirely bright. Some of these mountains stand by themselves, while in other places there are long chains of them.

Venus has, like the moon, her phases, spots, and mountains. The telescope discovers also spots in Mars and Jupiter. Those in Jupiter form belts: and considerable changes have been seen among these; as if of the ocean's overflowing the land, and again leaving it dry by its retreat.

Mercury, Saturn, and Herschel, are comparatively but little known: the first, because he is too near the sun; the last two, because they are so remote from it.

Lastly, the Sun himself has spots, which seem to move with regularity; and the size of which equals, and very often exceeds, the surface of our globe.

Every thing in the universe is systematical; all is combination, affinity, and connection.

From the relations which exist between all parts of our world, and by which they conspire to one general end, results the harmony of the world.

The relations which unite all the worlds to one another, constitute the harmony of the universe.

The beauty of the world is founded in the harmonious diversity of the beings that compose it; in the number, the extent, and the quality, of their effects; and in the sum of happiness that arises from it.

Table of the Periods, Distances, Sizes, and Motions, of the Orbs composing the Solar System.

Sun and Planets.	Annual Period round the Sun.	Diurnal rotation on its axis.	Diamet. in miles	Dist. fr. Sun, in E. miles.	Hourly Motion.	Square miles in Surface.
SUN		25 days 6 hours	820,000			1,828,911,000,000
Mercury	87 d. 23 h.	Unknown.	3,100	37,000,000	95,000	21,236,800
Venus	224 d. 17 h.	24 days 8 hours	8,560	68,000,000	87,000	69,161,300
Earth	365 d. 6 h.	1 day 0 hours	7,970	95,000,000	58,000	199,859,991
Moon	365 d. 6 h.	28 days 12 h. 3q.	2,180	95,000,000	2,200	14,888,750
Mars	686 d. 23 h.	24 hours 40 m.	5,150	145,000,000	47,000	60,028,210
Jupiter	4332 d. 12 h.	9 hours 56 m.	94,100	495,000,000	25,000	20,603,270,000
Saturn	10759 d. 7 h.	Unknown.	77,450	908,000,000	18,000	14,102,500,000
Herschel	30589 d. 1 h.	Unknown.	36,100	1800,000,000	7,000	3,800,000,000

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The EDITOR *of this extensively circulated Spelling Book is induced to insert the following poetical version of the* Rules of the Humane Society for recovering drowned persons. *These he recommends to be given, a small portion at a time, as tasks to be committed to memory by the children who may use this book; many of whom probably in their passage through life, may by this means be enabled to contribute in restoring some unfortunate fellow-creature to the blessing of existence.*

WHEN in the stream, by accident, is found
A pallid body of the recent drown'd,
Though ev'ry sign of life is wholly fled,
And all are ready to pronounce it dead,
With tender care the clay-cold body lay
In flannel warm, and to some house convey:
The nearest cot, whose doors still open lie
When misery calls, will ev'ry want supply.
Is it a child, yet weak in strength and age,
Then let thy thoughts the gentlest means engage.
In some warm bed between two persons laid,
Infant or child may claim no further aid.
If woman, man, or youth, attendance claims,
Then mark the rules that sage experience frames.
First, lay the body on a couch or bed,
With gentle slope, and lightly raise the head.
Do winter's cold or damps extend their gloom,
Let moderate fires attemper soft the room.
Or does the sun in summer splendour stream,
Expose the body to its cheering beam.
And when with tepid cloths it well is dried;
Let friction soft, with flannels, be applied.
These lightly sprinkle first, ere you begin,
With rum or brandy, mustard, or with gin.
Bottles or bladders, fill'd with water hot,
And heated tiles, or bricks, should next be got:
These wrap in flannel, with precaution meet,
And then apply them to the hands and feet;
Nor with the heated warming-pan be slack,
But move it lightly o'er the spine and back.
Let one the mouth, and either nostril, close,
While through the other the bellows gently blows.
Thus the pure air with steady force convey,
To put the flaccid lungs again in play.
Should bellows not be found, or found too late,
Let some kind soul with willing mouth inflate;
Then downward, though but lightly, press the chest,
And let th' inflated air be upward prest.
But should not these succeed; with all your care,
With vigour then to diff'rent means repair.
Tobacco-smoke has often prov'd of use;
Nor proudly thou the potent herb refuse.

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Th-

Th' enliv'ning fumes with watchful patience pour
Into the bowels thrice within the hour.
If this should fail, tobacco-clysters ply;
Or other juice, of equal energy.
Mere agitation oft assistance gives,
And slumbrous life awak'ning, oft relieves.
Let some assistant hands, with sinews strong,
The undulating force awhile prolong.
Shouldst thou these means a tedious hour pursue,
Yet not one gleam of life returning view,
Despond not;—still for kind assistance fly
To brewhouse, bakehouse, or to glasshouse nigh:
Haste, haste, with speed, the remedy embrace;
In ashes, grains, or lees, the body place.
There let it cover'd rest; there gently meet
The latent blessing of attemper'd heat:
On health's true standard all are well agreed,
The heat should not that measure much exceed.
Great good from hot-baths, if with ease obtain'd,
With early care applied, is often gain'd.
Sometimes, though life is cold in ev'ry vein,
And death o'er all the powers may seem to reign,
Th' electric fluid, nature's purest fire,
The soul-reviving vigour can inspire,
Breathe through the frame a vivifying strife,
And wake the torpid powers to sudden life.
Yet more: this shock of life is oft the test,
Though all who look may be of doubt possest.
Let fly the sudden shock; if life remain,
Spasms and contractions instantly are plain:
No longer doubt, no more the case debate,
You see the body in a living state.
When these or other pleasing signs appear,
Oh! then rejoice, returning life is near.
Proceed, proceed: if he can swallow aught,
Pour lukewarm water careful down the throat,
Give brandy, rum, or wine, a small supply,
Whatever he can bear, or may be nigh.

Now see your patient snatch'd from instant death,
Restor'd to draw once more the vital breath;
Go then: convey him with a friendly arm,
And let him feel, in bed, the comforts warm.
Ah! cease from noise; his half-shut eye-lid shews
He wants the soothing of a sweet repose.
Soon, soon again from slumber shall he wake
Soon, soon again of cheering health partake.
And now, restor'd to partner, child, or friend,
Shall bless your name to life's remotest end.

But

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But, ah! a fatal error oft has been,
When life, though latent, was not quickly seen.
Then, thinking that the conflict all was o'er;
That life was fled, and could return no more;
Who much have wish'd, and yet despair'd, to save,
Too rashly doom'd the body to the grave.
More patient thou, with ardour persevere
Four hours at least: the gen'rous heart will fear
To quit its charge, too soon, in dark despair;
Will ply each mean, and watch th' effect with care.
For should the smallest spark of life remain,
Life's genial heat may kindle bright again.

2. *The Beggar's Petition.*

PITY the sorrows of a poor old man,
Whose trembling steps have borne him to your door,
Whose days are dwindled to the shortest span;
Oh! give relief, and Heav'n will bless your store.

These tatter'd clothes my poverty bespeak,
These hoary locks proclaim my lengthen'd years,
And many a furrow in my grief-worn cheek
Has been the channel to a flood of tears.

Yon house, erected on the rising ground,
With tempting aspect drew me from the road;
For Plenty there a residence has found,
And Grandeur a magnificent abode.

Hard is the fate of the infirm and poor!
Here, as I crav'd a morsel of their bread,
A pamper'd menial drove me from the door,
To seek a shelter in an humble shed.

Oh! take me to your hospitable dome;
Keen blows the wind, and piercing is the cold:
Short is my passage to the friendly tomb;
For I am poor, and miserably old.

Pity the sorrows of a poor old man,
Whose trembling steps have borne him to your door;
Whose days are dwindled to the shortest span;
Oh! give relief, and Heav'n will bless your store.

3. *The Twenty-third Psalm.*

THE Lord my pasture shall prepare,
And feed me with a shepherd's care:
His presence shall my wants supply,
And guard me with a watchful eye;
My noon-day walks he shall attend,
And all my midnight hours defend:

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When in the sultry glebe I faint,
Or on the thirsty mountain pant;
To fertile vales, and dewy meads,
My weary wand'ring steps he leads;
Where peaceful rivers, soft and slow,
Amid the verdant landscape flow.
Though in the paths of death I tread,
With gloomy horrors overspread;
My stedfast heart shall fear no ill:
For thou, O Lord! art with me still.
Thy friendly crook shall give me aid,
And guide me through the dreadful shade.
Though in a bare and rugged way,
Through devious lonely wilds I stray,
Thy bounty shall my pains beguile:
The barren wilderness shall smile,
With sudden greens and herbage crown'd;
And streams shall murmur all around.

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4. *The Mouse's Petition.*

Found in the Trap where he had been confined all Night.

OH! hear a pensive prisoner's prayer,
For liberty that sighs;
And never let thine heart be shut
Against the wretch's cries.
For here forlorn and sad I sit
Within the wiry grate;
And tremble at th' approaching morn
Which brings impending fate.
If e'er thy breast with freedom glow'd,
And spurn'd a tyrant's chain,
Let not thy strong oppressive force
A free-born mouse detain.
Oh! do not stain with guiltless blood
Thy hospitable hearth,
Nor triumph that thy wiles betray'd
A prize so little worth.
The scatter'd gleanings of a feast
My frugal meals supply:
But if thy unrelenting heart
That slender boon deny,—
The cheerful light, the vital air,
Are blessings widely giv'n;
Let nature's commoners enjoy
The common gifts of heav'n.
The well-taught philosophic mind
To all compassion gives,
Casts round the world an equal eye,
And feels for all that lives.

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So, when destruction lurks unseen,
Which men, like mice, may share;
May some kind angel clear thy path,
And break the hidden snare!

5. *Cruelty to Animals.*

I WOULD not enter on my list of friends
(Though grac'd with polish'd manners and fine sense,
Yet wanting sensibility) the man
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm.
An inadvertent step may crush the snail
That crawls at ev'ning in the public path;
But he that has humanity, forewarn'd,
Will tread aside, and let the reptile live.
For they are all, the meanest things that are,
As free to live and to enjoy that life,
As God was free to form them at the first,
Who in his sov'reign wisdom made them all.

6. *The Universe.*

THE spacious firmament on high,
And all the blue ethereal sky,
And spangled heavens, a shining frame,
Their great Original proclaim:
The unwearied Sun from day to day
Does his Creator's power display,
And publishes to every land
The work of an Almighty hand.

Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The Moon takes up the wondrous tale,
And nightly to the list'ning Earth
Repeats the story of her birth:
While all the Stars that round her burn,
And all the Planets, in their turn,
Confess the tidings as they roll,
And spread the truth from pole to pole.

What though in solemn silence all
Move round this dark terrestrial ball?
What though nor real voice nor sound
Amid their radiant orbs be found?
In Reason's ear they all rejoice,
And utter forth a glorious voice;
For ever singing, as they shine,
"The Hand that made us is divine."

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APPENDIX.

SECT. I.—*Of Letters and Syllables.*

THE general division of letters is into vowels and consonants.

The vowels are *a, e, i, o, u,* and sometimes *w* and *y*; and without one of these there can be no perfect sound: all the other letters, and sometimes *w* and *y*, are called consonants.

A diphthong is the uniting of two vowels into one syllable; as *plain, fair.*

A triphthong is the uniting of three vowels into one syllable; as in *lieu, beauty.*

A syllable is the complete sound of one or more letters; as *a, am, art.*

SECT. II.—*Of the Parts of Speech, or Kinds of Words into which a Language is divided.*

The parts of speech, or kinds of words in language, are ten, as follow:

1. An ARTICLE is a part of speech set before nouns, to fix their signification. The articles are *a, an,* and *the.*

2. A NOUN is the name of a person, place, or thing. Whatever can be seen, heard, felt, or understood, is a noun: as *John, London, honour, goodness, book, pen, desk, slate, paper, ink*; all these words are nouns.

3. An ADJECTIVE is a word that denotes the quality of any person, place, or thing.

An adjective cannot stand by itself, but must have a noun to which it belongs; as a *good* man, a *fine* city, a *noble* action.

Adjectives admit of comparison; as *bright, brighter, brightest*: except those which cannot be either increased or diminished in their signification; as *full, empty, round, square, entire, perfect, complete, exact, immediate.*

4. A PRONOUN is a word used instead of a noun. Pronouns substantive are those which declare their own meaning; and pronouns adjective are those which have no meaning unless they are joined to a substantive.

The pronouns substantive are *I, thou, he, she, it, we, ye, they, who.* Pronouns adjective are *my, thy, his, her, its, our, your, their, this, that, those, these, which, what,* and some others.

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5. A VERB is a word that denotes the acting or being of any person, place, or thing; as I *love*, he *hates*, men *laugh*, horses *run*. In every sentence there must be a verb: in the above short example, *love, hates, laugh, run*, are verbs.

An *s* is always joined to a verb after a noun in the singular number, or after the pronouns *he, she*, or *it*; as the man run*s* he run*s*, or she run*s*.

The verb *be* has peculiar variations: as, I *am*; thou *art*; he, she, or it, *is*: we *are*; you *are*; they *are*. I *was*; thou *wast*; he, she, or it, *was*: we *were*; ye *were*; they *were*.

6. A PARTICIPLE is formed from a verb, and participates of the nature of an adjective also; as *loving, teaching, heard, seen*.

7. An ADVERB is a part of speech joined to a verb, an adjective, a participle, and sometimes to another adverb, to express the quality or circumstance of it: as *yesterday* I went to town; you speak *truly*; *here* comes John.

Some adverbs admit of comparison: as *often, oftener, oftenest*; *soon, sooner, soonest*. These may be also compared by the other adverbs *much, more, most*, and *very*.

Adverbs have relation to time; as *now, then, lately*, &c.: to place; as *here, there*, &c.: and to number or quantity: as *once, twice, much*, &c.

8. A CONJUNCTION is a part of speech which joins words or sentences together: as John *and* James; neither the one *nor* the other. *Albeit, although, and, because, but, either, else, however, if, neither, nor, though, therefore, thereupon, unless, whereas, whereupon, whether, notwithstanding*, and *yet*, are conjunctions.

The foregoing are always conjunctions: but these six following are sometimes adverbs; *also, as, otherwise, since, likewise, then*. *Except* and *save* are sometimes verbs; *for* is sometimes a preposition; and *that* is sometimes a pronoun.

9. A PREPOSITION is a word set before nouns or pronouns, to express the relation of persons, places, or things, to each other: as I go *with* him; he went *from* me; divide this *among* you.

The prepositions are as follow: *about, above, after, against, among, at, before, behind, below, beneath, between, beyond, by, for, from, in, into, of, off, on, upon, over, through, to, unto, towards, under, with, within, without*.

10. An INTERJECTION is a word not necessary to the sense, but thrown in to express any sudden emotion of the mind; as, *ah! O!* or *oh! alas! hark!*

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Example of the different Parts of Speech; with figures corresponding to the number of the preceding definitions, over each word.

1 2 5 1 3 3 3 2 8 4 5 1 3
THE bee is a poor little brown insect; yet it is the wisest
9 3 2 7 5 1 2 9 4 3 2
of all insects. So is the nightingale, with its musical notes,
4 5 1 2 8 5 1 2 9 1 2 1 3
which fill the woods and charm the ear in the spring; a little
3 2 7 7 3 8 1 2 1 2 5 1
brown bird not so handsome as a sparrow. The bee is a
2 9 2 8 2 3 5 1 2 8
pattern of diligence and wisdom. Happy is the man, and
3 5 1 2 4 7 5 3 1 3
happy are the people, who wisely follow such a prudent
2
example.

5 1 2 10 4 2 7 4 5 5 4 5 2
Praise the Lord, O my soul! While I live will I sing praises
9 4 2 8 7 4 5 3 6
unto my God, and while I have any being.

*** *The Teacher should exercise his pupils frequently in distinguishing the Parts of Speech in other Sentences. When this is readily done, they may proceed to the Study of Syntax, or the Rules by which a Language is constructed.*

SECT. III.—*Syntax, or Short Rules for Writing and Speaking Grammatically.*

RULE 1. A verb must agree with its noun or pronoun; as, the man laugh*s*, he laugh*s*; the man *is* laughing; they *are* laughing. It would be improper to say the man *laugh*, he *laugh*; or the men *is* laughing; they laugh*s*.

RULE 2. Pronouns must always agree with the nouns to which they refer; as the pen is bad, and *it* should be mended. It would be improper to say, the pen is bad and *she* should be mended, or *he* should be mended, or *they* should be mended.

RULE 3. The pronouns *me*, *us*, *him*, *her*, are always put after verbs which express action, or after prepositions; as, he beats *me*; she teaches *him*; he runs from *us*. It would be improper to say, he beats *I*; she teaches *he*; or he runs from *we*.

RULE 4. When two nouns come together, one of which belongs to the other, the first noun requires to have an *s* annexed to it; as George'*s* book, the boy'*s* coat.

RULE 5. The pronoun *which* refers to things, and *who* to persons;

persons; as, the house *which* has been sold, or the man *who* bought it. It would be improper to say the house *who* has been sold, or the man *which* bought it.

SECT. IV.—*Of Emphasis.*

WHEN we distinguish any particular syllable in a word with a strong voice, it is called *accent*; but where any particular word in a sentence is thus distinguished, it is called *emphasis*, and the word on which the stress is laid is called the *emphatical* word.

Some sentences contain more senses than one, and the sense which is intended can only be known by observing on what word the emphasis is laid. For example: *Shall you ride to London to-day?* This question is capable of four different senses, according to the word on which the emphasis is laid. If it be laid on the word *you*, the answer may be, "No, but I intend to send *my servant* in my stead." If it be on the word *ride*, the proper answer may be, "No, but I intend to *walk*." If the emphasis be placed on the word *London*, it is a different question; and the answer may be, "No, for I design to ride into *the country*." If it be laid on the word *to-day*, the answer may be, "No, but I shall *to-morrow*."

Of such importance sometimes is a right emphasis, in determining the proper sense of what we read or speak.

SECT. V.—*Directions for Reading with Elegance and Propriety.*

BE careful to attain a perfect knowledge of the nature and sound of vowels, consonants, diphthongs, &c. and give every syllable, and every single word, its just and full sound.

If you meet with a word you do not understand, do not guess at it, but divide it in your mind into its proper number of syllables.

Avoid *hem's*, *O's*, and *ha's*, between your words.

Attend to your subject, and deliver it in just the same manner as you would do if you were talking of it. This is the great, general, and most important rule of all; which, if carefully observed, will correct almost all the faults of a bad pronunciation.

Let the tone and sound of your voice in reading be the same as in talking; and do not affect to change that natural and easy sound with which you then speak, for a strange, new, awkward tone.

Take particular notice of your stops and pauses, but make no stops where the sense admits of none.

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Place the accent upon its proper syllable, and the emphasis upon the proper word in a sentence.

SECT. VI.—*Of Capitals.*

A CAPITAL, or great letter, must never be used in the middle or end of a word; but is proper in the following cases:

1. At the beginning of any writing, book, chapter, or paragraph.

2. After a period, or full stop, when a new sentence begins.

3. At the beginning of every line in poetry, and every verse in the Bible.

4. At the beginning of proper names of all kinds: whether of persons, as *Thomas*; places, as *London*; ships, as the *Hopewell*; &c.

5. All the names of God must begin with a great letter: as God, Lord, the Eternal, the Almighty; and also the Son of God, the Holy Spirit or Ghost.

6. The pronoun *I*, and the interjection *O*, must be written in capitals; as, "when *I* walk," "thou *O* Lord!"

SECT. VII.—*Stops and Marks used in Reading.*

A COMMA, marked thus (,), is a pause, or resting in speech, while you may count one; as in the first stop of the following example: *Get wisdom, get understanding; forget it not: neither decline from the words of my mouth.*

A semicolon (;) is a note of breathing, or a pause while you may count two; and is used to divide the clauses of a sentence, as in the second pause of the above example.

A colon (:) is a pause while you may count three, and is used when the sense is perfect but not ended; as in the third stop of the above example.

A period, or full stop (.), denotes the longest pause, or while you may count four; and is placed after a sentence when it is complete and fully ended, as in the stop at the end of the above example.

A dash (—) is frequently used to divide clauses of a period or paragraph; sometimes acompanying the full stop, and adding to its length. When used by itself, it requires no variation of the voice, and is equal in length to the semicolon.

An interrogation (?) is used when a question is asked, and requires as long a pause as a full stop. It is always placed after a question; as, *Who is that?*

A note of admiration or exclamation (!) is used when any thing is expressed with wonder, and in good pronunciation requires a pause somewhat longer than the period: as, *How great is thy mercy, O Lord of hosts!*

A parenthesis () is used to include words in a sentence, which may be left out without injury to the sense: as, *We all (including my brother) went to London.*

A caret (ʌ) is used only in writing, to denote that a letter or word is left out: as, *Evil communications corrupt good manners.*

The hyphen (-) is used to separate syllables, and the parts of compound words; as, *watch-ing, well-taught.*

The apostrophe ('), at the head of a letter, denotes that a letter or more is omitted; as *lov'd, tho'*, for *loved, though*, &c. It is also used to mark the possessive case; as, *the king's navy*, meaning *the king his navy.*

Quotation, or a single or double comma turned, (') or ("") is put at the beginning of speeches, or such lines as are extracted out of other authors.

An asterisk, and obelisk or dagger, (* †) are used to direct or refer to some note or remark in the margin, or at the foot of the page.

A paragraph (¶) is used chiefly in the Bible, and denotes the beginning of a new subject.

FIGURES AND NUMBERS.

	Arabic.	*Roman.*		*Arabic.*	*Roman.*
One	1	I.	Twenty-one	21	XXI
Two	2	II.	Twenty-five	25	XXV.
Three	3	III.	Thirty	30	XXX.
Four	4	IV.	Forty	40	XL.
Five	5	V.	Fifty	50	L.
Six	6	VI.	Sixty	60	LX.
Seven	7	VII.	Seventy	70	LXX.
Eight	8	VIII.	Eighty	80	LXXX.
Nine	9	IX.	Ninety	90	XC.
Ten	10	X.	One Hundred	100	C.
Eleven	11	XI.	Two Hundred	200	CC.
Twelve	12	XII.	Three Hundred	300	CCC.
Thirteen	13	XIII.	Four Hundred	400	CCCC.
Fourteen	14	XIV.	Five Hundred	500	D.
Fifteen	15	XV.	Six Hundred	600	DC.
Sixteen	16	XVI.	Seven Hundred	700	DCC.
Seventeen	17	XVII.	Eight Hundred	800	DCCC.
Eighteen	18	XVIII.	Nine Hundred	900	DCCCC.
Nineteen	19	XIX.	One Thousand	1000	M.
Twenty	20	XX.			

One Thousand Eight Hundred and Six 1806 MDCCCVI.

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A complete Set of Arithmetical Tables.

Characters.

= Equal.	× Multiplied by.	∶ ∶ So is.	⅓ One-third.
— Minus or less.	÷ Divided by.	∶ To.	½ Half.
+ Plus or more.	∶ Is to.	¼ quarter.	¾ 3 quarters.

Money Table.

	s.	d.			s.	d.
12 Pence is	1		20 Shillings	£.	1	
20 —	1	8	30 —		1	10
30 —	2	6	40 —		2	
40 —	3	4	50 —		2	10
50 —	4	2	60 —		3	
60 —	5		70 —		3	10
70 —	5	10	80 —		4	
80 —	6	8	90 —		4	10
90 —	7	6	100 —		5	
100 —	8	4	110 —		5	10
110 —	9	2	120 —		6	
120 —	10		130 —		6	10
130 —	10	10	140 —		7	
140 —	11	8	150 —		7	10
144 —	12		160 —		8	
180 —	15		170 —		8	10
200 —	16	8	180 —		9	
240 —	20 or		190 —		9	10
one Pound.			200 —		10	

	s.	d.
A Dollar is	4	9
Half-a-Crown -	2	6
A Crown -	5	
Half-a-Guinea -	10	6
A Guinea -	21	
A Noble -	6	8
A Mark -	13	4

Practice Tables.

Aliquot parts of a Pound.

s.	d.		
10		is	½
6	8	-	⅓
5		-	¼
3	4	-	⅙
2	6	-	⅛
1	8	-	1/12

Aliquot Parts of a Shilling.

d.		
6	is	½
4	-	⅓
3	-	¼
2	-	⅙
1½	-	⅛
¾	-	1/16

Troy Weight.

24 Grains, make	1 Pennyweight	
20 Pennyweights	1 Ounce	
12 Ounces -	1 Pound	

Multiplication Table.

Twice	2	are	4	5 times	8	are	40
—	3		6	—	9		45
—	4		8	—	10		50
—	5		10	—	11		55
—	6		12	—	12		60
—	7		14	6 times	6	are	36
—	8		16	—	7		42
—	9		18	—	8		48
—	10		20	—	9		54
—	11		22	—	10		60
—	12		24	—	11		66
3 times	3	are	9	—	12		72
—	4		12	7 times	7	are	49
—	5		15	—	8		56
—	6		18	—	9		63
—	7		21	—	10		70
—	8		24	—	11		77
—	9		27	—	12		84
—	10		30	8 times	8	are	64
—	11		33	—	9		72
—	12		36	—	10		80
4 times	4	are	16	—	11		88
—	5		20	—	12		96
—	6		24	9 times	9	are	81
—	7		28	—	10		90
—	8		32	—	11		99
—	9		36	—	12		108
—	10		40	10 times	10	are	100
—	11		44	—	11		110
—	12		48	—	12		120
5 times	5	are	25	11 times	11	are	121
—	6		30	—	12		132
—	7		35	12 times	12	are	144

Avoirdupois Weight.

16 Drams	make	1 Ounce
16 Ounces	-	1 Pound
28 Pounds	-	1 Quarter
4 Quarters, or 112 lb.		1 Hund.
20 Hund. wt.	-	1 Ton.

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Wine Measure.

2 Pints	make	1 Quart
4 Quarts	-	1 Gallon
10 Gallons	-	1 Anker
31½ Gallons	-	1 Barrel
42 Gallons	-	1 Tierce
63 Gallons	-	1 Hogshead
84 Gallons	-	1 Puncheon
2 Hogsheads	-	1 Pipe
2 Pipes	-	1 Tun

Bread.

	lb.	oz.
A Peck Loaf weighs	17	6
A Half Peck -	8	11
A Quartern -	4	5½

Hay.

Load	contains	36 Trusses
Truss	weighs	56 Pounds

Apothecaries' Weight.

20 Grains	make	1 Scruple
3 Scruples	-	1 Dram
8 Drams	-	1 Ounce
12 Ounces	-	1 Pound

Long Measure.

4 Inches	make	1 Hand
12 Inches	-	1 Foot
3 Feet		1 Yard
6 Feet	-	1 Fathom
5½ Yards	-	1 Rod or Pole
40 Poles	-	1 Furlong
8 Furlongs	-	1 Mile
3 Miles	-	1 League
69⅓ Miles	-	1 Degree

Square Measure.

144 Square Inches	1 Square Foot
9 Square Feet	1 Square Yard
30¼ Square Yards	1 Square Pole
40 Square Poles	1 Square Rood
4 Square Roods	1 Square Acre
40 Square Acres	1 Square Mile

2728 Cubic Inches	1 Cubi Foot
27 Cubic Feet	1 Cub Yard

Cloth Measure.

2¼ Inches	make	1 Nail
4 Nails	-	1 Quarter
4 Qrs. or 36 Inches		1 Yard
5 Quarters	-	1 Ell

Ale and Beer Measure.

2 Pints	make	1 Quart
4 Quarts	-	1 Gallon
9 Gallons	-	1 Firkin
2 Firkins	-	1 Kilderkin
4 Firkins	-	1 Barrel
54 Gallons	-	1 Hogshead
2 Hogsheads	-	1 Butt

Dry Measure.

2 Pints	make	1 Quart
4 Quarts	-	1 Gallon
2 Gallons	-	1 Peck
4 Pecks	-	1 Bushel
8 Bushels, or 2 Sacks		1 Quarter
36 Bushels	-	1 Chaldron

Time.

60 Seconds	make	1 Minute
60 Minutes	-	1 Hour
24 Hours	-	1 Day
7 Days	-	1 Week
4 Weeks	-	1 lunar Month

12 Calendar Months, or 365 Days and 6 Hours, make 1 Year.

Paper and Books.

24 Sheets	1 Quire
20 Quires	1 Ream
2 Reams	1 Bundle
4 Pages	1 Sheet Folio
8 Pages	1 sheet Quarto
16 Pages	1 sheet Octavo
24 Pages	1 sheet Duodecimo

Thirty days hath September,
April, June, and November;
February hath twenty-eight alone,
And all the rest have thirty-one;
Except in leap-year, at which time
February's days are twenty-nine.

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A B C D E F G H I J K L
M N O P Q R S T U V
W X Y Z

a b c d e f f g h i j k k l l m n o p q r r s s t
u v w x y z & , ; : ? ! 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

Honour thy Father and Mother in the Days of thy Youth.

Do unto all Men as you would that they should do unto you.

Fear God and honour the King.

Every Man should make the case of the injured his own.

We ought to pay respect to old Age, because we are all desirous of attaining to it.

Improve by the errors of others rather than find fault with them.

In Childhood be modest; in Youth, temperate; in Manhood, just; and in old Age, prudent.

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[The Editor considers the two following Articles as by no means likely to prove the least useful in his book to a great majority of those in a situation to profit by it. He hopes therefore that in endeavouring to express the true pronunciation of the foreign words he shall not be thought to have disfigured his pages beyond what the occasion warrants.]

List of French and other foreign Words and Phrases in common Use, with their Pronunciation and Explanation.

Aide-de-camp (aid-de-cóng). Assistant to a general
A la mode (al-a-móde). In the fashion
Antique (an-téek). Ancient, or Antiquity
A propos (ap-ro-pó). To the purpose, Seasonably, or By the bye
Auto da fe (auto-da-fá). Act of faith (burning of heretics)
Bagatelle (bag-a-tél). Trifle
Beau (bo). A man dress fashionably
Beau monde (bo-mónd). People of fashion
Belle (bell). A woman of fashion or beauty
Belles lettres (bell-later). Polite literature
Billet doux (bil-le-dóo). Love-letter
Bon mot (bong-mó). A piece of wit
Bon-ton (bong-tóng). Fashion
Boudoir (boo-dwór). A small private apartment
Carte blanche (cart-blaunsh). Unconditional terms
Chateau (shat-ó). Country-seat
Chef d'œuvre (shay-dóovre). Master-piece
Ci-devant (see-de-vaúng). Formerly
Comme il faut (cum-e-fo'). As it should be
Con amore (con a-mó-re). Gladly
Congé d'elire (congzhay da-léer). Permission to choose
Corps (core). Body
Coup de grace (coo-de-gráss). Finishing stroke
Coup de main (coo-de-máin). Sudden enterprize
Coup d'œil (coo-dáil) View, or Glance
Debut (day-bóo). Beginning
Denouement (da-noo-móng). Finishing, or Winding up
Dernier ressort (dern-yair res-sór). Last resort
Depot (dey-pó). Store, or Magazine
Dieu et mon droit (dyoo-a-mon-drwau.) God and my right
Double entendre (dooble ontóngder). Double meaning
Douceur (doo-sóor). Present, or Bribe
Eclaircissement (ec-lair-cess-móng). Explanation
Eclat (ec-lau). Splendour
Eleve (el-áve). Pupil
En bon point (ong-bon-point). Jolly
En flute (ong floot). Carrying guns on the upper deck only
En masse (ong-máss). In a mass
Enpassant (ong-pas-sóng). By the way
Ennui (on-wée). Tiresomeness
Entrée (on-tráy). Entrance
Faux pas (fo-pau). Fault, or Misconduct
Honi soit qui mal y pense (hó-nee swau kee mál e ponss). May evil happen to him who thinks evil
Ich dien (ik deen). I serve
Incógnito. Disguised, or Unknown
In pétto. Hid, or In reserve
Je ne scais quoi (zheu-neu-say-kwau). I know not what
Jeu de mots (zhoo-de-mó.) Play upon words
Jeu d'esprit (zhoo-de-sprie). Play of wit
L'argent (lor-zhóng). Money, or Silver
Mal-a-propos (mal ap-rop-ó). Unseasonable, or Unseasonably
Mauvaise honte (mó-vaiz honte). Unbecoming bashfulness
Nom de guerre (nong dey gáir). Assumed name
Nonchalance (non-shal-aunce). Indifference
Outre (oot-ráy). Preposterous
Perdue (per-dóo). Concealed

Petit maitre (péttee máter). Fop
Protege (pro-ta-zhay). A person patronised and protected
Rouge (roozh). Red, or Red paint
Sang froid (song-froau). Coolness
Sans (saung). Without
Savant (sav-óng). A learned man
Sol-disant (swau-dee-zóng) Pretended
Tapis (tap-ée). Carpet
Trait (tray). Feature
Tete a tete (tait-ah-táit). Face to face, or Private conversation of two persons
Unique (yoo-néek). Singular
Valet de chambre (val'-ay de shaung). Chamber-footman
Vive la bagatelle (veev lah bag-a-tél). Success to trifles
Vive le roi (véev-ler-wau). Long live the king.

Explanation of Latin Words and Phrases in common use among English authors. (N. B. The pronunciation is the same as if the words were English; but divided into distinct syllables, and accented as below.)

Ad ar-bit'-ri-um. At pleasure
Ad cap-tán-dum. To attract
Ad in-fi-ní-tum. To infinity
Ad lib'-it-um. At pleasure
Ad ref-er-end'-um. For consideration
Ad va-lo'-rem. According to value
A for-tio'-ri. With stronger reason
A'-li-as. Otherwise
Al'-ib-i. Elsewhere, or Proof of having been elsewhere
Al'-ma má-ter. University
Ang'-li-ce. In English
A pos-te-ri-ó-ri. From a latter reason, or Behind
A pri-ó-ri. From a prior reason
Ar-cá-na. Secrets
Ar-cá-num. Secret
Ar-gu-men'-tum ad hom'-in-em. Personal argument
Ar-gu-men'-tum bac-u-lí-num. Argument of blows
Au'-di al'-ter-am par'-tem. Hear both sides
Bó-na fi'-de. In reality
Cac-o-é-thes scri-ben'-di. Passion for writing
Com'-pos men'-tis. In one's senses
Cré-dat, or Cré-dat Ju-dæ'-us. A Jew may believe it (but I will not)
Cum mul'-tis á-li-is. With many others
Cum priv-i-lé-gi-o. With privilege
Dá-tum, or Dá-ta. Point or points settled or determined
De fac'-to. In fact
Dé-i grá-tia. By the grace or favour of God
De jú-re. By right
Dé-sunt cet'-er-a. The rest is wanting
Dom'-in-e di''-ri-ge nos. O Lord direct us
Dram'-a-tis per-só-næ. Characters represented
Du-ran'-te bé-ne pla''-ci-to. During pleasure
Du-ran'-te vi'-ta. During life
Er'-go. Therefore
Er-ra'-ta. Errors
Est'-o per-pét-u-a. May it last for ever
Ex. Late. As, The ex-minister means The late minister
Ex of-fi''-cio. Officially
Ex par'-te. On the part of, or On one side
Fac sím-i-le. Exact copy or resemblance
Fé-lo de se. Self-murderer
Fí-at. Let it be done, or made
Fí-nis. End
Grá-tis. For nothing
Ib-i'-dem. In the same place
I'-dem. The same
Id est. That is
Im-pri-má-tur. Let it be printed
Im-prí-mis. In the first place
In cœlo quies (se'-lo qui'-ese). There is rest in heaven
In com-men'-dam. For a time
In for'-ma pau'-per-is. As a pauper, or poor person
In pró-pri-a per-so'-na. In person
In sta'-tu quo. In the former state
In ter-ró-rem. As a warning
Ip'-se dix'-it. Mere assertion
Ip'-so fac'-to. By the mere fact
I'-tem. Also, or Article
Jú-re di-ví-no. By divine right

Ló-cum té-nens. Deputy
Mag'-na charta (kar'-ta). The great charter of England
Me-men'-to mó-ri. Remember that thou must die
Mé-um and tú-um. Mine and thine
Mul'-tum in par'-vo. Much in a small space
Né-mo me im-pú-ne la-ces'-set. Nobody shall provoke me with impunity
Ne plus ul'-tra. No farther, or Greatest extent
Nó-lens vó-lens. Willing or not
Non com'-pos, or Non com-pos men'-tis. Out of one's senses
O tém-po-ra, O mó-res. O the times, O the manners
Om'-nes. All
O'-nus. Burden
Pas'-sim. Every where
Per se. Alone, or By itself
Pro and con. For and against
Pro bó-no pub'-li-co. For the public benefit
Pro fór-ma. For form's sake
Pro hac ví-ce. For this time
Pro re ná-ta. For the occasion
Pro tem'-po-re. For the time, or For a time
Quis sep-er-á-bit. Who shall separate us?
Quo an'-im-o. Intention
Quó-ad. As to
Quon'-dam. Former
Re-qui-es'-cat in pá-ce. May he rest in peace!
Re-sur'-gam. I shall rise again
Rex. King
Scan'-da-lum mag-na-tum. Scandal against the nobility
Sem'-per é-a-dem, or Sem'-per í-dem. Always the same
Se-ri-á-tim. In regular order
Sí-ne dí-e. Without mentioning any particular day
Sí-ne qua non. Indispensable requisite or condition
Spec'-tas et tu spec-tab'-e-re. You see and you will be seen
Sú-i gen'-e-ris. Singular, or Unparallelled
Sum'-mum bó-num. Greatest good
Trí-a junc'-ta in ú-no. Three joined in one
U'-na vó-ce. Unanimously
U'-ti-le dul'-ci. Utility with pleasure
Va'-de mé-cum. Constant companion
Vel'-u-ti in spec'-u-lum. As in a looking-glass
Ver'-sus. Against
Ví-a. By the way of
Ví-ce. In the room of
Ví-ce ver'-sa. The reverse
Ví-de. See
Ví-vant rex et re-gí-na. Long live the king and queen
Vul'-go. Commonly.

Abbreviations commonly used in Writing and Printing.

A. B. or B. A. (ar'-tium bac-ca-láu-re-us). Bachelor of arts
A. D. (an'-no Dom'-in-i). In the year of our Lord
A. M. (an'-te me-rid'-i-em). Before noon. Or (an'-no-mun'-di) In the year of the world
A. U. C. (an'-no ur'-bis con'-di-tæ). In the year of Rome
Bart. Baronet
B. D. (bac-ca-láu-re-us div-in-it-á-tis). Bachelor of divinity
B. M. (bac-ca-láu-re-us med-i-cí-næ). Bachelor of medicine
C. Company
D. D. (div-in-it-á-tis dóc-tor). Doctor of divinity
Do. (Ditto). The like
F. A. S. (fra-ter-ni-tá-tis an-ti-quari-ó-rum só-cius). Fellow of the antiquarian society
F. L. S. (fra-ter-ni-tá-tis Lin-né-á-næ só-cius). Fellow of the Linnæan society
F. R. S. & A. S. (fra-ter-ni-tá-tis ré-gi-æ só-cius et as-so-cia-tus). Fellow of the royal society, and associate
F. S. A. Fellow of the society of arts
G. R. (Georgius rex). George king
i. e. (id est). That is
Inst. Instant (or, Of this month)
Ibid. (ib-i'-dem). In the same place
Knt Knight

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K. B. Knight of the Bath
K. G. Knight of the Garter
LL.D. (lé-gum dóc-tor). Doctor of laws
M. B. (med-i-cí-næ bac-ca-láu-re-us). Bachelor of medicine
M. D. (med-i-cí-næ dóc-tor). Doctor of medicine
Mem. (Me-men'-to.) Remember
Mess. or MM. Messieurs, or Misters
M. P. Member of parliament
N. B. (nó-ta bé-ne). Take notice
Nem. con. or Nem. diss. (né-mi-ne con-tra-di-cén-te, or Né-mi-ne dis-sen-ti-én-te). Unanimously
No. (nú-me-ro). Number
P.M. (post me-rid'-i-em). After noon
St. Saint, or Street
Ult. (ul'-ti-mo). Last (or, Of last month)
Viz. (vi-del'-i-cet). Namely
&c. (et cét-e-ra). And so on, And such like, or And the rest.

A Morning Prayer, to be publicly read in Schools.

O LORD, thou who hast safely brought us to the beginning of this day! defend us in the same by thy mighty power, and grant that this day we fall into no sin, neither run into any kind of danger; but that all our doings may be ordered by thy governance, to do always that which is righteous in thy sight.

Particularly we beg thy blessing upon our present undertakings. Prevent us, O Lord! in all our doings with thy most gracious favour, and further us with thy continual help; that in these and all our works begun, continued, and ended in thee, we may glorify thy holy name, and finally by thy mercy obtain everlasting life.

We humbly acknowledge, O Lord, our errors and misdeeds; that we are unable to keep ourselves, and unworthy of thy assistance: but we beseech thee, through thy great goodness to pardon our offences, to enlighten our understandings, to strengthen our memories, to sanctify our hearts, and to guide our lives.—Help us, we pray thee, to learn and to practise those things which are good; that we may become serious Christians, and useful in the world; to the glory of thy great name, and our present and future well-being.

Bless and defend, we beseech thee, from all their enemies, our most gracious Sovereign Lord KING GEORGE, our gracious QUEEN CHARLOTTE, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and all the Royal family. Let thy blessing be also bestowed upon all those in authority under his Majesty in Church and State; as also upon all our friends and benefactors, particularly the conductors of this school.

These prayers, both for them and ourselves, we humbly offer up in the name of thy Son Jesus Christ our Redeemer; concluding in his perfect form of words:

Our Father which art in Heaven, hallowed be thy name; thy kingdom come; thy will be done on Earth, as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; for thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

An Evening Prayer, to be publicly read in Schools.

ACCEPT, we beseech thee, O Lord! our evening sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving for all thy goodness and loving-kindness to us, particularly for the blessings of this day; for thy gracious protection and preservation; for the opportunities we have enjoyed for the instruction and improvement of our minds; for all the comforts of this life; and the hope of life everlasting, as declared unto us by Jesus Christ our Redeemer.

Forgive, most merciful Father, we humbly pray thee, all the errors and transgressions which thou hast beheld in us the day past; and help us to express our unfeigned sorrow for what has been amiss, by our care to amend it.

What we know not, do thou teach us; instruct us in all the particulars of our duty, both towards thee and towards men; and give us grace, always to do those things which are good and well-pleasing in thy sight.

Whatsoever good instructions have been here given this day, grant that they be carefully remembered, and duly followed. And whatsoever good desires thou hast put into any of our hearts, grant that by the assistance of thy grace, they may be brought to good effect: that thy name may have the honour; and we, with those who are assistant to us in this our work of instruction, may have comfort at the day of account.

Lighten our darkness, we beseech thee, O Lord! and by

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by thy great mercy defend us from all perils and dangers of this night. Continue to us the blessings we enjoy; and help us to testify our thankfulness for them, by a due use and improvement of them.

Bless and defend, we beseech thee, from all their enemies, our most gracious Sovereign Lord King GEORGE, our gracious Queen CHARLOTTE, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Wales*, and all the Royal Family. Bless all those in authority in Church and State; together with all our friends and benefactors, particularly the conductors of this school, for whom we are bound in an especial manner to pray. Bless this and all other seminaries for religious and truly Christian education; and direct and prosper all pious endeavours for making mankind good and holy. These praises and prayers we humbly offer up to thy divine Majesty, in the name and as disciples of thy Son, Jesus Christ our Lord; in whose words we sum up all our desires.

Our Father, &c.

A Morning Prayer to be used daily by a Child at Home.

GLORY to thee, O Lord! who hast preserved me from the perils of the night past, who hast refreshed me with sleep, and raised me up again to praise thy Holy Name.

Incline my heart to all that is good: that I may be modest and humble, true and just, temperate and diligent, respectful and obedient to my superiors; that I may fear and love thee above all things; that I may love my neighbour as myself, and do to every one as I would they should do unto me.

Bless me, I pray thee, in my learning: and help me daily to increase in knowledge, and wisdom, and all virtue.

I humbly beg thy blessing upon all our spiritual pastors and masters, all my relations and friends, *(particularly my father and mother, my brothers and sisters, and every one in this house.)* Grant them whatsoever may be good for them in this life, and guide them to life everlasting.

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I humbly commit myself to thee, O Lord! in the name of Jesus Christ my Saviour, and in the words which he himself hath taught me:

Our Father, &c.

An Evening Prayer to be used daily by a Child at Home.

GLORY be to thee, O Lord! who hast preserved me the day past, who hast defended me from all the evils to which I am constantly exposed in this uncertain life, who hast continued my health, who hast bestowed upon me all things necessary for life and godliness.

I humbly beseech thee, O heavenly Father! to pardon whatsoever thou hast seen amiss in me this day, in my thoughts, words, or actions. Bless to me, I pray thee, whatsoever good instructions have been given me this day; help me carefully to remember them, and duly to improve them; that I may be ever growing in knowledge, and wisdom, and goodness.

I humbly beg thy blessing also upon all our spiritual pastors and masters, all my relations and friends (*particularly my father and mother, my brothers and sisters, and every one in this house*). Let it please thee to guide us all in this life present, and to conduct us to thy heavenly kingdom.

I humbly commit my soul and body to thy care this night; begging thy gracious protection and blessing, through Jesus Christ our only Lord and Saviour; in whose words I conclude my prayer.

Our Father, &c.

A short Prayer on first going into the Seat at Church.

LORD! I am now in thy house: assist I pray thee, and accept of my services. Let thy Holy Spirit help my infirmities; disposing my heart to seriousness, attention, and devotion; to the honour of thy holy name, and the benefit of my soul, through Jesus Christ our Saviour. Amen.

Before leaving the Seat.

BLESSED be thy name, O Lord! for this opportunity of attending thee in thy house and service. Make

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me, I pray thee, a doer of thy word, not a hearer only. Accept both us and our services, through our only Mediator, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Grace before Meals.

Sanctify, O Lord! we beseech thee, these thy productions to our use, and us to thy service, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Grace after Meals.

Blessed and praised be thy holy Name, O Lord! for this and all thy other blessings bestowed upon us, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE CHURCH CATECHISM.

Question. WHAT is your name?

Answer. N. or M.

Q. Who gave you this name?

A. My godfathers and godmothers in my baptism; wherein I was made a member of Christ, the child of God, and an inheritor of the kingdom of heaven.

Q. What did your godfathers and godmothers then for you?

A. They did promise and vow three things in my name. First that I should renounce the devil and all his works, the pomps and vanity of this wicked world, and all the sinful lusts of the flesh. Secondly, that I should believe all the articles of the Christian faith. And thirdly, that I should keep God's holy will and commandments, and walk in the same all the days of my life.

Q. Dost thou not think that thou art bound to believe and to do as they have promised for thee?

A. Yes, verily; and by God's help, so I will. And I heartily thank our heavenly Father, that he hath called me to this state of salvation through Jesus Christ our Saviour. And I pray unto God to give me his grace, that I may continue in the same unto my life's end.

Catechist. Rehearse the articles of thy belief.

A. I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth.

And in Jesus Christ, his only Son our Lord; who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead, and buried. He descended into hell: the third day he rose again from the dead; He ascended into heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty; from thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead.

I believe in the Holy Ghost, the holy catholic church, the communion

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munion of saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting. Amen.

Q. What dost thou chiefly learn in these articles of thy belief?

A. First, I learn to believe in God the Father, who hath made me and all the world.

Secondly, in God the Son, who hath redeemed me and all mankind.

Thirdly, in God the Holy Ghost, who sanctifieth me and all the elect people of God.

Q. You said that your godfathers and godmothers did promise for you, that you should keep God's commandments. Tell me how many there be.

A. Ten.

Q. Which be they?

A. The same which God spake in the twentieth chapter of Exodus; saying, I am the Lord thy God who brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage.

I. Thou shalt have none other Gods but me.

II. Thou shalt not make to thyself any graven image, nor the likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or in the earth beneath, or in the water under the earth. Thou shalt not bow down to them, nor worship them: for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, and visit the sins of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generations of them that hate me; and shew mercy unto thousands in them that love me, and keep my commandments.

III. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.

IV. Remember that thou keep holy the sabbath-day. Six days shalt thou labour, and do all that thou hast to do: but the seventh day is the sabbath of the Lord thy God. In it thou shalt do no manner of work; thou, and thy son, and thy daughter, thy man-servant, and thy maid-servant, thy cattle, and the stranger that is within thy gates. For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is; and rested the seventh day: wherefore the Lord blessed the seventh day, and hallowed it.

V. Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

VI. Thou shalt do no murder.

VII. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

VIII. Thou shalt not steal.

IX. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.

X. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife, nor his servant, nor his maid, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that is his.

Q. What dost thou chiefly learn by these commandments?

A. I learn two things; my duty towards God, and my duty towards my neighbour.

Q. What is thy duty towards God?

A. My duty towards God is to believe in him; to fear him; and love him with all my heart, with all my mind, with all my soul,

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and with all my ſtrength: to worſhip him, to give him thanks, to put my whole truſt in him, to call upon him, to honour his holy name and his word, and to ſerve him truly all the days of my life.

Q. What is thy duty towards thy neighbour?

A. My duty towards my neighbour is to love him as myſelf, and to do to all men as I would they ſhould do unto me; to love, honour, and ſuccour, my father and mother; to honour and obey the king, and all that are put in authority under him; to ſubmit myſelf to all my governors, teachers, ſpiritual paſtors and maſters; to order myſelf lowly and reverently to all my betters; to hurt nobody by word or deed; to be true and juſt in all my dealings; to bear no malice nor hatred in my heart; to keep my hands from picking and ſtealing, and my tongue from evil-ſpeaking, lying, and ſlandering; to keep my body in temperance, ſobernefs, and chaſtity; not to covet nor deſire other men's goods; but to learn and labour truly to get mine own living, and to do my duty in that ſtate of life unto which it ſhall pleaſe God to call me.

Catechiſt. My good child, know this, that thou art not able to do theſe things of thyſelf, nor to walk in the commandments of God and to ſerve him, without his ſpecial grace, which thou muſt learn at all times to call for by diligent prayer. Let me hear therefore if thou canſt ſay the Lord's prayer.

A. Our Father which art in Heaven, hallowed be thy name; thy kingdom come; thy will be done in earth, as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our treſpaſſes, as we forgive them that treſpaſs againſt us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. Amen.

Q. What deſireſt thou of God in this prayer?

A. I deſire my Lord God our heavenly Father, who is the giver of all goodneſs, to ſend his grace unto me and to all people; that we may worſhip him, ſerve him, and obey him, as we ought to do. And I pray unto God, that he will ſend us all things that be needful both for our ſouls and bodies; and that he will be merciful unto us, and forgive us our ſins; and that it will pleaſe him to ſave and defend us in all dangers ghoſtly and bodily; and that he will keep us from all ſin and wickedneſs, and from our ghoſtly enemy, and from everlaſting death. And this I truſt he will do of his mercy and goodneſs, through our Lord Jeſus Chriſt; and therefore I ſay Amen, ſo be it.

Q. How many ſacraments hath Chriſt ordained in his church?

A. Two only, as generally neceſſary to ſalvation; that is to ſay, baptiſm, and the ſupper of the Lord.

Q. What meaneſt thou by this word *ſacrament?*

A. I mean an outward and viſible ſign of an inward and ſpiritual grace given unto us; ordained by Chriſt himſelf, as a means whereby we receive the ſame, and a pledge to aſſure us thereof.

Q. How many parts are there in a ſacrament?

A. Two; the outward viſible ſign, and the inward ſpiritual grace.

Q. What is the outward viſible ſign or form in baptiſm?

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A. Water, wherein the person is baptized *in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.*

Q. What is the inward and spiritual grace?

A. A death unto sin, and a new birth unto righteousness; for, being by nature born in sin, and the children of wrath, we are hereby made the children of grace.

Q. What is required of persons to be baptized?

A. Repentance, whereby they forsake sin; and faith, whereby they steadfastly believe the promises of God made to them in that sacrament.

Q. Why then are infants baptized, when by reason of their tender age they cannot perform them?

A. Because they promise them both by their sureties; which promise, when they come to age, themselves are bound to perform.

Q. Why was the sacrament of the Lord's supper ordained?

A. For the continual remembrance of the sacrifice of the death of Christ, and of the benefits which we receive thereby.

Q. What is the outward part, or sign, of the Lord's Supper?

A. Bread and wine, which the Lord hath commanded to be received.

Q. What is the inward part, or thing signified?

A. The body and blood of Christ, which are verily and indeed taken and received by the faithful in the Lord's supper.

Q. What are the benefits whereof we are partakers thereby?

A. The strengthening and refreshing of our souls by the body and blood of Christ, as our bodies are by the bread and wine.

Q. What is required of them who come to the Lord's supper?

A. To examine themselves, whether they repent them truly of their former sins: steadfastly purposing to lead a new life; have a lively faith in God's mercy through Christ, with a thankful remembrance of his death; and be in charity with all men.

The First Catechism, written by Dr. WATTS.

Question. CAN you tell me, child, who made you?—Answer. The great God who made heaven and earth.

Q. What doth God do for you?—A. He keeps me from harm by night and by day, and is always doing me good.

Q. And what must you do for this great God who is so good to you?—A. I must learn to know him first, and then I must do every thing to please him.

Q. Where doth God teach us to know him and to please him?—A. In his holy word, which is contained in the Bible.

Q. Have you learned to know who God is?—A. God is a spirit; and though we cannot see him, yet he sees and knows all things, and he can do all things.

Q. What must you do to plase God?—A. I must do my duty both towards God and towards man.

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Q. What is your duty to God?—A. My duty to God, is to fear and honour him, to love and serve him, to pray to him, and to praise him.

Q. What is your duty to man?—A. My duty to man, is to obey my parents, to speak the truth always, and to be honest and kind to all.

Q. What good do you hope for by seeking to please God?—A. Then I shall be a child of God, and have God for my father and my friend for ever.

Q. And what if you do not fear God, nor love him, nor seek to please him?—A. Then I shall be a wicked child, and the great God will be very angry with me.

Q. Why are you afraid of God's anger?—A. Because he can kill my body, and he can make my soul miserable after my body is dead.

Q. But have you never done any thing to make God angry with you already?—A. Yes; I fear I have too often sinned against God, and deserved his anger.

Q. What do you mean by sinning against God?—A. To sin against God, is to do any thing that God forbids me, or not to do what God commands me.

Q. And what must you do to be saved from the anger of God, which your sins have deserved?—A. I must be sorry for my sins; I must pray to God to forgive me what is past, and serve him better for the time to come.

Q. Will God forgive you if you pray for it?—A. I hope he will forgive me, if I trust in his mercy; for the sake of what Jesus Christ has done, and what he has suffered.

Q. Do you know who Jesus Christ is?—A. He is God's own son; who came down from Heaven to save us from our sins, and from God's anger.

Q. What has Christ done towards the saving of men?—A. He obeyed the law of God himself, and hath taught us to obey it also.

Q. And what has Christ suffered in order to save men?—A. He died for sinners who have broken the law of God, and who deserved to die themselves.

Q. Where is Jesus Christ now?—A. He is alive again, and gone to heaven; to provide a place there for all that serve God, and love his Son Jesus.

Q. Can you of yourself love and serve God and Christ?—A. No; I cannot do it of myself, but God will help me by his own spirit if I ask him for it.

Q. Will Jesus Christ ever come again?—A. Christ will come again, and call me and all the world to account for what we have done.

Q. For what purpose is this account to be given?—A. That the children of God, as well as the wicked, may all receive according to their works.

Q. What must become of you if you are wicked?—A. If I am wicked I shall be sent down to everlasting fire in hell, among wicked and miserable creatures.

Q. And whither will you go if you are a child of God?—A. If I am a child of God I shall be taken up to heaven, and dwell there with God and Christ for ever. Amen.

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The Catechism of the Scripture Names in the Old Testament, by Dr. WATTS.

Question. WHO was Adam?—Answer. The first man that God made, and the father of us all.

Q. Who was Eve?—A. The first woman, and she was the mother of us all.

Q. Who was Cain?—A. Adam's eldest son, and he killed his brother Abel.

Q. Who was Abel?—A. A better man than Cain, and therefore Cain hated him.

Q. Who was Enoch?—A. The man who pleased God, and he was taken up to heaven without dying.

Q. Who was Noah?—A. The good man who was saved when the world was drowned.

Q. Who was Job?—A. The most patient man under pains and losses.

Q. Who was Abraham?—A. The pattern of believers, and the friend of God.

Q. Who was Isaac?—A. Abraham's son, according to God's promise.

Q. Who was Sarah?—A. Abraham's wife, and she was Isaac's mother.

Q. Who was Jacob?—A. Isaac's younger son, and he craftily obtained his father's blessing.

Q. What was Israel?—A. A new name that God himself gave to Jacob.

Q. Who was Joseph?—A. Israel's beloved son, but his brethren hated him and sold him.

Q. Who were the twelve Patriarchs?—A. The twelve sons of Jacob, and the fathers of the people of Israel.

Q. Who was Pharaoh?—A. The king of Egypt, who destroyed the children; and he was drowned in the Red Sea.

Q. Who was Moses?—A. The deliverer and lawgiver of the people of Israel, and he led them through the wilderness.

Q. Who was Aaron?—A. Moses's brother, and he was the first high-priest of Israel.

Q. Who were the Priests?—A. They who offered sacrifices to God, and taught his laws to men.

Q. Who was Joshua?—A. The leader of Israel when Moses was dead, and he brought them into the promised land.

Q. Who was Samson?—A. The strongest man, and he slew a thousand of his enemies with a jaw-bone.

Q. Who was Eli?—A. He was a good old man, but God was angry with him for not keeping his children from wickedness.

Q. Who was Samuel?—A. The prophet whom God called when he was a child.

Q. Who were the Prophets?—A. Persons whom God taught to foretel things to come, and to make known his mind to the world.

Q. Who was David?—A. The man after God's own heart, who was raised from a shepherd to be a king.

Q. Who was Goliah?—A. The giant whom David slew with a sling and a stone.

Q. Who was Absalom?—A. David's wicked son, who rebelled against his father, and he was killed as he hung on a tree.

Q. Who was Solomon?—A. David's beloved son, the king of Israel, and the wisest of men.

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Q. Who

Q. Who was Josiah?—A. A very young king, whose heart was tender, and he feared God.

Q. Who was Isaiah?—A. The prophet who spoke more of Jesus Christ than the rest.

Q. Who was Elijah?—A. The prophet who was carried to heaven in a chariot of fire.

Q. Who was Elisha?—A. The prophet who was mocked by the children, and a wild bear tore them to pieces.

Q. Who was Gehazi?—A. The prophet's servant who told a lie, and he was struck with a leprosy which could never be cured.

Q. Who was Jonah?—A. The prophet who lay three days and three nights in the belly of a fish.

Q. Who was Daniel?—A. The prophet who was saved in the lion's den, because he prayed to God.

Q. Who were Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego?—A. The three Jews who would not worship an image; and they were cast into the fiery furnace, and were not burnt.

Q. Who was Nebuchadnezzar?—A. The proud king of Babylon who ran mad, and was driven among the beasts.

The Scripture Names in the New Testament.

Q. WHO was Jesus Christ?—A. The son of God, and the saviour of men.

Q. Who was the Virgin Mary?—A. The mother of Jesus Christ.

Q. Who was Joseph the carpenter?—A. The supposed father of Christ, because he married his mother.

Q. Who were the Jews?—A. The family of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and God chose them for his own people.

Q. Who were the Gentiles?—A. All the nations before the Jews.

Q. Who was Cæsar?—A. The emperor of Rome, and the ruler of the world.

Q. Who was Herod the Great?—A. The king of Judea, who killed all the children in a town in hopes to kill Christ.

Q. Who was John the Baptist?—A. The prophet who told the Jews that Christ was come.

Q. Who was the other Herod?—A. The king of Galilee, who cut off John the Baptist's head.

Q. Who were the disciples of Christ?—A. Those who learnt of him as their master.

Q. Who was Nathanael?—A. A disciple of Christ, and a man without guile.

Q. Who was Nicodemus?—A. The fearful disciple who came to Jesus by night.

Q. Who was Mary Magdalene?—A. A great sinner who washed Christ's feet with her tears, and wiped them with her hair.

Q. Who was Lazarus?—A. A friend of Christ, whom he raised to life when he had been dead four days.

Q. Who was Martha?—A. Lazarus's sister, who was cumbered too much in making a feast for Christ.

Q. Who was Mary the sister of Martha?—A. The woman that chose the better part, and heard Jesus preach.

Q. Who were the apostles?—A. Those twelve disciples whom Christ chose for the chief ministers of his Gospel.

Q. Who was Simon Peter?—A. The

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A. The apostle that denied Christ and repented.

Q. Who was John?—A. The beloved apostle that leaned on the bosom of Christ.

Q. Who was Thomas?—A. The apostle who was hard to be persuaded that Christ rose from the dead.

Q. Who was Judas?—A. The wicked disciple who betrayed Christ with a kiss.

Q. Who was Caiaphas?—A. The high-priest who condemned Christ.

Q. Who was Pontius Pilate?—A. The governor of Judea, who ordered Christ to be crucified.

Q. Who was Joseph of Arimathea?—A. A rich man that buried Christ in his own tomb.

Q. Who were the four Evangelists?—A. Mathew, Mark, Luke, and John; who wrote the history of Christ's life and death.

Q. Who were Ananias and Sapphira?—A. A man and his wife who were struck dead for telling a lie.

Q. Who was Stephen?—A. The first man who was put to death for Christ's sake.

Q. Who was Paul?—A A young man who was first a persecutor, and afterwards an apostle, of Christ.

Q. Who was Dorcas?—A. A good woman who made clothes for the poor, and she was raised from the dead.

Q. Who was Elymas?—A. A wicked man, who was struck blind for speaking against the Gospel.

Q. Who was Apollos?—A. A warm and lively preacher of the Gospel.

Q. Who was Eutychus?—A. A youth who slept at sermon; and falling down, was taken up dead.

Q. Who was Timothy?—A. A young minister who knew the Scriptures from his youth.

Q. Who was Agrippa?—A. A king who was almost persuaded to be a christian.

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